The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

France Suspicious of Farragut and the American Squadron.

King George of Hanover's Hopes of Regaining the Throne.

Continuance of the Political Agitation in Portugal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Continued Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland—Farewell Dinner to Minister Adams—A Fenian Charged with Murder.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The House of Commons this evening passed the bill for the continued suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

The leading members of the Liberal party propose to give a farewell dinner to the United States Minister, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Sir GEORGE SHEE, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died to-day.

ALLEN, the Fenian prisoner, who was discharged from custody yesterday, after being examined on the charge of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was soon after rearrested and imprisoned on a charge of murder.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

Mr. PIGOT, of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been convicted of publishing treasonable and seditious libels.

ITALY.

The French Government Alleged to be Watching the American Squadron.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

A report is current here that the French Government has detailed a frigate to watch the movements of the United States squadron under the command of Admiral FARRAGUT, in the Adriatic Gulf and the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

AUSTRIA.

King George of Hanover Hopes to Reascend the Throne.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The members of the royal family of Hanover and a number of their adherents now in this city, met at a private banquet this week, at which King GEORGE was present. It is reported that in a speech on the occasion the King assured the company that he would soon, in spite of Prussia, return home and resume his seat upon the throne of Hanover.

PRUSSIA.

Call for Explanations in the House of Deputies in Regard to an Alleged Outrage in Jerusalem.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

In the Prussian House of Deputies yesterday the Government was asked to explain why the United States Consul at Jerusalem was allowed to procure the arrest of one MARKUS, a Jewish subject of Prussia, with whose ward, a young girl, the American Consul sought to elope; and why, after her guardian had been thrown into prison to facilitate the attempt, the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem refused his demand as a subject of the King of Prussia for protection.

The case creates much feeling among the Jews, who regard it as involving rights and principles similar to those violated in the Mortara affair at Rome, and who represent that the outrage is an insult to Prussia.

Baron VON DER HEYDT, the Finance Minister, replied that the German Consul at Jerusalem was a federal, not a Prussian representative, and that consequently the application for information must be made to the Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

FRANCE.

Numerous Arrests at a Theatre.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 19—Evening.

The Paris *Temps* of to-day says that twenty persons were arrested on the second performance of VICTOR HUGO's drama, "Ruy Blas," at the Odeon.

PORTUGAL.

Continuance of the Political Agitation.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Dispatches and letters from Lisbon represent that the political agitation in Portugal continues. The new Government is very unpopular, and tumults are reported in various parts of the country.

BRAZIL.

Conscription for the Army on the Parana.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Private advices from Brazil state that a general conscription has been ordered by the Government to provide reinforcements for the army on the Rio Parana.

NEW-GRENADA.

Santos Gutierrez Proclaimed President of the Republic.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

News has been received here that the Congress of New-Grenada, assembled at Bogota, has declared SANTOS GUTIERREZ President of the Republic.

A Catholic Priest Declines to Testify in a Police Court.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Father HENNESSEY, a Catholic priest, was brought into the Police Court to-day to testify in a case, but he refused to be sworn, on the ground that he was a foreigner, belonging to the French Legation at Washington, and denied the authority of the Court to require his attendance in any capacity, except as a violator of the city or State laws. It was finally agreed between the counsel in the case that HENNESSEY should testify without taking an oath.

The Fenians of the Pacific Coast—Annexation of British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

It is reported that the Fenian organizations on the Pacific Coast are being placed on a war footing, with the probable intention of a raid on the British Possessions in the North.

In the Legislature to-day, the Senate unanimously passed resolutions asking the President and Congress of the United States to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the United States.

The brig *Sheet Anchor* was wrecked off Rocky Point, near Coos Bay, February 7. The vessel is a total loss, but her crew are saved.

Full reports of the survey of the Southern Pacific Railroad were forwarded to Washington yesterday. Gen. PALMER will remain in San Francisco until the latter part of February.

The ship *Fleetwing*, Capt. BRAY, which left New-York October 11, arrived here to-day.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Florida Reconstruction Convention today, by a vote of 25 to 17, declared Messrs. BILLINGS, SAUNDERS, PEARCE and RICHARDSON ineligible and their seats vacant.

Mr. BILLINGS, by permission, defended his claim to eligibility in a violent speech. The excitement ran high and BILLINGS declared his ability to control the negro vote, and was replied to in regard to a question of veracity, in which he was not sustained by the Convention.

The lobby was crowded with white and colored auditors, who manifested but little interest for the overthrown delegates.

The minority report defending the legal eligibility of the members in question was presented, but was not adopted.

The Convention adjourned after the third reading of the question of eligibility.

After the adjournment a colored delegate was attacked by outside negroes, supporters of the Billings' party, and struck for voting against the expelled members. One of the assaulting party was shot through the hip by a delegate, when the difficulty was stopped and the parties arrested by the Police. This is the second time these delegates have been attacked.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

In the Convention to-day, a resolution, instructing the next legislature to enact such laws as will compel all common carriers to provide equal accommodations for all persons without discrimination, was tabled by a vote of yeas 67, nays 60.

A resolution to prohibit the legislature from enacting such laws was badly defeated.

The commanding General was requested, by a resolution, to protect the people from the oppression of bail processes until they shall have expressed their will in regard to the Constitution.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

After adopting a new and modified tax ordinance, and ordering that two delegates be appointed to present the same to Gen. GILLEM, the Constitutional Convention adjourned to allow the use of the hall to the Democratic State Convention.

The latter body is largely attended, most of the counties of the State being represented.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Convention to-day commenced consideration of the Franchise Committee's report, the first section, declaring that every male citizen aged 21 years, &c., shall vote, being under discussion.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Convention, yesterday and to-day, adopted the Bill of Rights. It embodies some new features.

The report of the majority of the Committee on Suffrage, with the minority appendages, has been the subject of discussion yesterday and to-day. The majority report is liberal, extending suffrage to all males twenty-one years of age and upwards. The minority reports insist upon disfranchising whites to some extent.

Several applications for divorce were considered to-day, against the remonstrances of the President and others, but were not determined.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Convention has thus far adopted eighty sections of the new Constitution. It is thought it may conclude its work and adjourn within two weeks.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

In the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention, to-day, the resolution that when the Convention adjourns it does not adjourn *sine die*, but subject to the call of the President, was laid over.

The financial question was discussed a couple of hours, and a preamble to the Constitution was adopted, when the Convention adjourned.

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company was held at Chillicothe to-day. Col. JOHN MADERYA was appointed Chairman.

The annual reports of the year 1867 were submitted and ordered to be published.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John King, Jr., Thomas Whitebridge, John S. Hopkins, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Allen A. Chapman, of Baltimore; J. N. Camden, Parkersburg; Wm. P. Luthers, Constitution, Ohio; D. A. Schuttle, Chillicothe, Ohio; Nathaniel Wright, R. M. Bishop, H. C. Lord, Briggs Swift, Samuel B. Keys, Cincinnati.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors JOHN KING, Jr., was elected President of the Company. Mr. KING is well known as the present Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A resolution was passed, by a nearly unanimous vote, stopping further scrip dividends on preference stock. The whole number of shares represented at the meeting was 183,424, amounting to $9,171,250.

Veto of the Massachusetts State Constabulary Law.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Gov. BULLOCK has vetoed the bill repealing the State Constabulary law, and sums up his reasons for doing so as follows: "Because I am convinced that the great body of the people of Massachusetts have indicated no desire for the abolition of the State Constabulary laws; because in my judgment the public interest and safety demands additional means for the sure and speedy detection and punishment of crime, and because in the event of the passage of any such law regulating the sale of liquors, as is obviously expected by the people, the protection of the public, the faith of the State and the rights of individuals should not be imperilled by entrusting its execution to municipal officers."

The Constitutional Amendment in the New-Jersey Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 19.

The resolutions withdrawing the consent o New-Jersey from the Constitutional Amendment, Article 14, were discussed in the Senate to-day, by Mr. BETTLE, of Camden, and Mr. WINFIELD, of Hudson, both making able speeches, and were passed by a vote of 11 to 7. Two Republican and one Democratic Senator were absent.

The Virginia Stay Law Declared Unconstitutional.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Supreme Court to-day decided the Stay law unconstitutional and void as regards deeds of trust, which was the only question in the case before it.

Death of C. R. Johnson at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Mr. C. R. JOHNSON, Assistant General Superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express Company, died suddenly last night at Clifton Springs of inflammation of the heart. His body goes to Chicago to-night in charge of a committee of gentlemen from this city. His death has created a deep gloom among the officers of the Company in this city. The buildings of the Company are to-day draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

A Landlord Killed by His Tenant in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

About twelve o'clock last night a murder was committed at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets. PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN was stabbed to the heart in a scuffle by MICHAEL CAREY, who boarded in the house of the former. CAREY was employed at the skating park, and, coming home, found himself locked out. He attempted to break open the door, and, after being admitted by his wife, a quarrel ensued between him and MCLAUGHLIN, which ended fatally. CAREY was arrested.

The Wisconsin State Democratic Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Democratic State Convention met here today and nominated Hon. Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; E. Holmes Elles, Associate Justice.

The following were elected delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention: H. L. Palmer, Nelson Dewey, S. Clark, G. Bouck, and two delegates from each district.

The following are the Presidential Electors: Geo. B. Smith, G. L. Park, W. D. Pratt, A. G. Cooke, Moses M. Strong, F. P. Smith, Samuel Ryan and Theodore Rudolph.

The State Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Constitutional Convention took up article six, on Judiciary. Sections twenty-six and twenty-eight were stricken out.

The article on the Judiciary was completed and ordered to a final reading without material amendment.

Section 18 now reads: Justices of the Peace and Police Justices shall be elected in the different cities of this State, in such manner and with such powers, and for such terms respectively, as shall be prescribed by law.

Adjourned.

Departure of the Canadian Papal Zouaves for Rome—Excitement in Montreal.

MONTREAL, C. E., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

There is intense excitement here over the departure of the Papal Zouaves for Rome. An immense audience was present at the special services held at Notre Dame Cathedral last night in connection with the event, and to-day over 20,000 persons assembled at the station to see them off. Several persons were nearly crushed to death by the pressure of the crowd. The greatest excitement prevails among the Roman Catholics of this city.

Three Men Drowned in the Niagara River—Spiritualists' Convention.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Three men, named GEORGE MORRISON, THOS. THOMPSON and WILLIAM ALEXANDER, were capsized in an open boat yesterday, in the Niagara, and drowned. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the boat having gotten on a piece of floating ice.

The Spiritualist Convention of Western New-York convened in this city yesterday. A large number of delegates are in attendance.

A Woman Burned to Death at Fall River, Mass.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

A notorious woman named PHEBE WILKIE, keeper of a house of prostitution in this city, was burned to death night before last by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Mount Kineo House Destroyed by Fire.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Mount Kineo House and stable, at Moosehead Lake, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday. It was a very popular place of Summer resort.

An Affair of Honor Spoiled by the Arrest of the Principals.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

An affair of honor between Drs. WESTMORELAND and POWELL, of Atlanta, was cut short yesterday, by the arrest of the former.

The Indiana State Republican Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Republican State Convention meets in this city to-morrow. A large number of delegates have arrived. It is expected that Gov. BAKER will be renominated by acclamation. A spirited contest for the other officers is going on.

Sentence of an Express Robber.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

JOHN SULLIVAN, who was arrested in Louisville a short time ago, charged with robbing the Southern Express at Dresden, Tenn., of $1,900, has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

Seizure of a Tobacco Factory in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The tobacco factory of GEORGE B. HAGUE, at Hannibal, Mo., has been seized for violation of the Revenue laws. About 4,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, cigars and machinery were taken possession of.

Movements of Gen. Meade.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Gen. MEADE and staff left for Atlanta this morning, and it is now probable that the work for which the Convention was called will be consummated.

The Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The following is the weekly statement of the banks of this city:

Capital	$42,300,000
Loans	98,218,428
Specie	605,740
Legal-tender Notes	16,561,401
Due from other Banks	14,741,465
Deposits	41,502,550
Circulation (National)	24,850,000
Circulation (State)	220,452

That Box in the Treasury Department.

In the House of Representatives on Monday a resolution was introduced instructing the Treasurer of the United to open a certain wooden box which has been in the vaults of the Treasury Department for many years, and make known the contents thereof to the House. The box alluded to is a small wooden one, twelve inches sqare. It was deposited in the vault of the Treasury about twenty-five years ago, where it remains unopened, and contains a large nugget of gold. In 1842 or 1843 a lot of valuable jewels, gold snuff-boxes, gold sword scabbards and other valuable articles were stolen from a case in the Patent-office building, where they had been deposited by the Government and various officials who had received them as presents from foreign nations. They had been placed in the museum at the Patent-office, our laws forbidding any officers of the Government receiving presents from foreign powers. The man who robbed the case was captured, and a portion of the jewels recovered. The gold had all been melted, but was recovered, in bulk. A short time since one of the heirs of a Mr. HARRIS, who received the snuff-box from the Emperor of Russia, made claim for it, and the matter has been brought before Congress.

FIRE IN TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—At 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the premises No. 419 East Twenty-fourth-street, occupied by M. NOLVANT as a cigar-lighter factory, whose stock was damaged $150, on which there is no insurance. The building owned by JOHN PAULAY w.s [illegible] and is fully insured.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the cigar makers of Columbus, Ohio, praying for a modification of the tax. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from the citizens of Washington, protesting against the imposition upon them of a government by commission, at the expiration of their charter, and praying for the passage of a bill rechartering the city. He gave notice that he would introduce a suitable bill to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON for the more efficient government of the rebel States, with amendments thereto; also another bill on the same subject. He said that they were rendered unnecessary by the recent amendment reported by the Committee to the Supplementary Bill, providing that a majority of votes cast shall decide elections. He also reported adversely on the bill to regulate the service by courts of equity out of jurisdictional limits.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to reimburse soldiers for clothing destroyed because of contagion. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RESTORATION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution to restore Alabama to representation in Congress, as follows:

Whereas, The act of March 23, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," provided that the election for the ratification of the Constitution of each of the rebel States should be one at which all the registered and qualified electors of the State should have an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud; and,

Whereas, At the election for the ratification of the Constitution of Alabama, electors, owing to their dismissal from employment, and the hostile and menacing actions of combinations of persons, had not an opportunity to vote freely, and without restraint, fear, or the influence of fraud; and

Whereas, Congress is satisfied that the Constitution of Alabama meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors of the State; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Constitution of Alabama is hereby declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the said Constitution is hereby approved; and whenever the Legislature elected under the said Constitution shall ratify the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, the said State shall be admitted to representation in Congress, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON stated that he would call it up at an early day, when he would make a statement of the outrages perpetrated in that State in violation of the right to vote without fear or restraint.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL DISABILITIES.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SALES OF VESSELS.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a bill to amend an act to provide for recording conveyances of vessels and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NEBRASKA RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. TIPTON introduced a bill to grant aid to the railroad from Brownsville, Nebraska, and to other railroads in that State that are to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Considerable discussion was elicited on the general subject of aid to railroads by the bill extending the time for the completion of Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, called up by Mr. HARLAN, which was amended and passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to take up the bill relative to officers dismissed from the United States army by General Court-martial.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the motion, urging the continuation of unfinished business, namely: The resolution providing for the admission of Mr. THOMAS as Senator from the State of Maryland.

Mr. WILSON's motion was lost on a division, and the Senate took up the special order.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Mr. HOWARD addressed the Senate in reply to the remarks of Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday. He disavowed any desire to pervert the evidence in the case of Mr. THOMAS, or to favor a decision on grounds outside of the law of the land, as charged upon Senators by Mr. TRUMBULL. He would try to show who it was that sought to pervert testimony and suppress truth. He read from the testimony of Mr. THOMAS before the Committee, a statement that he called at the house of Mr. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior, in 1861, where he found COBB and FLOYD, very suspicious company at that time, Mr. HOWARD said, but he did not recollect any of the conversation on the impending troubles, nor did he recollect of ever hearing them express an opinion on the subject. He also testified that he had accepted the position of Secretary of the Treasury because of his intimacy with the President; and that he had resigned his place solely because of the President's listening to statements by a New-York banker that the public credit would suffer by his (THOMAS') continuation in the office. Yet it was in proof that he still enjoyed the confidence of President BUCHANAN, who had refused to listen to the stories of these men or to allow them to interfere with the selection of his Cabinet.

Mr. HOWARD claimed that this alleged motive was inconsistent with the state of things mentioned, as well as with the letters of resignation. He styled it an *arriere pensee*, a mere pretext. He quoted a letter of BUCHANAN, in reply to THOMPSON's letter of resignation, stating that the communication of the South Carolina Commissioners was considered by the Cabinet on Jan. 2, 1861, and that he (BUCHANAN) stated then that all was over, and reinforcements must be sent. On the 8th THOMPSON resigned, because of that decision. On the 11th Mr. THOMAS stated in his letter of resignation that he could not agree with the President in the measures adopted with regard to South Carolina. The great measure of that time was the recovery of Fort Sumter, and Mr. THOMAS' language could have been addressed to nothing else. Was not this better evidence than that given by Mr. THOMAS six years afterward? Which side, then, suppressed the evidence, as intimated by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) who had rested his defence of Mr. THOMAS upon the verbal testimony before the Committee, and evaded discussion of the motives that led to writing that letter?

Mr. TRUMBULL asserted that he had alluded to these occurrences, and drawn inferences from them whether correct or not.

Mr. HOWARD continued, saying that the Senator should not indulge in such dangerous charges against other Senators, and proceeded to discuss and comment upon other points of testimony. In reply to Mr. JOHNSON's suggestion yesterday that the signation was caused by merciful feeling toward the poor soldiers and sailors of the *Star of the West*; he said it was a novel view, and one which Mr. THOMAS had neglected to take, either in his letter of resignation or in his testimony before the Committee. He again argued that war really existed when Mr. THOMAS resigned, quoting VATTEL and other authorities to show what constituted the existence of war, which he said was not a judicial question but a question of fact, and he suggested that Mr. TRUMBULL consider whether on that question he had not in his speech yesterday himself prevented the testimony and expressed the truth in this and other particulars. He condemned, as in exceedingly bad taste, the comparison by that Senator of the act of Mr. THOMAS in giving money to his son, to the act of Congress in appropriating money to care for rebel prisoners, both having been aid to the rebels. He doubted whether the "boys in blue" would listen complacently to that comparison.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment, saying it had accomplished its purpose.

Mr. CONKLING offered a substitute, that in the judgment of the Senate PHILIP F. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, cannot with truth take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862.

After some discussion as to the technical effect of the amendment, during which Mr. CONKLING said it covered the whole ground, but if it was not found to be effective in preventing Mr. THOMAS from taking the oath, a formal resolution would follow as a matter of course.

Mr. DRAKE called for the reading of his amendment, heretofore proposed, providing that Mr. THOMAS having given aid, &c., to persons engaged in armed hostilities to the United States, he is not entitled to take the oath of office, or to hold a seat in this body.

Mr. CONKLING said, that being an amendment to Mr. SUMNER's amendment, fell with the withdrawal of that amendment. To meet the views of the Senators, he would modify his amendment by adding at the end: "and that, therefore, he be not allowed to take such oath."

Mr. HOWE would not care to have his constituents or any body else suppose that he took the view that THOMAS was a fit person to become a Senator of the United States, or that he was an eminently loyal man. He dissented, however, from the claim made by some Senators that the Senate should judge not only of legal qualifications but of personal fitness for the office; and he contended that if Mr. THOMAS had the legal qualifications, Maryland, as a State, had a right to send him here. Mr. HOWE proceeded to elaborate this view, heretofore taken by him, saying he accepted all the consequences of the principle, and would vote to admit even JEFFERSON DAVIS if sent by a State; as denying that admission was punishing the State, not the individual; and they were here under powers clearly defined by the Constitution, outside of which they should not go.

Mr. CONNESS asked whether if JESSE D. BRIGHT had been successful in the recent Kentucky election, the Senator would admit him, a man who had been expelled from this body.

Mr. HOWE said he had voted for that expulsion, but if Mr. BRIGHT came here to-morrow with proper credentials he would vote to admit him.

Mr. SUMNER asked whether he would let Mr. BRIGHT take the oath.

Mr. HOWE replied in the affirmative, but said what he would do afterward was another question. He continued his argument, closing by saying he feared the future result to the State he represented if this precedent was established.

Mr. DAVIS followed, heartily agreeing with the view taken by Mr. HOWE, saying it was one of the fundamental essential State rights given by the Constitution to choose Senators, and denouncing the views of the majority on this subject as governed by political motives. The only proper question was whether a Senator elect had the constitutional qualifications, and was willing to comply with the Constitution and laws.

Mr. CONNESS, in reply to Mr. HOWE's views that a State had an inherent right to choose its own representatives, no matter what their fitness, said that Senator had succeeded in convincing him more firmly than before of the full right of the Senate to judge of the fitness of its own members. He also replied to the remarks of Mr. DAVIS, whose views, he said, had been more clearly expressed by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BUCKALEW.) He (CONNESS) had never been a Republican, and was a Democrat today. Democracy, pure and simple, was a good thing, and he, having always regarded slavery as a crime, had parted from the party because of the stand it took in the war. He disavowed for himself and the Republican Party any partisan motives in their action on this question. The Democracy had been, throughout the war, and were now the partisans. He proceeded to denounce, in severe terms, the course of Mr. THOMAS during the war, and said that while he sat here he would never vote to admit such men. He saw danger in it. During the war, he said, the devil had a mortgage on the State of Maryland, and now the mortgage had been foreclosed and this was one of the consequences.

Mr. BUCKALEW denied having charged Senators with being influenced by political considerations, and stated what he did say. He said serious and solemn considerations were involved in the question, which he hoped would influence them in their action.

Mr. CONKLING said that after consideration it was deemed best to withdraw his amendment and allow the vote to be taken on the original resolution—Mr. DRAKE having also waived his contemplated amendment.

Mr. DRAKE called for the yeas and nays on the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON said he felt constrained to add something to his remarks in closing the debate in consequence of the comments on the views he had submitted yesterday. He replied to Mr. HOWARD's speech, saying that Senator had again indulged in indelicate language in representing Mr. THOMAS as a man devoid of all honor, willing not only to perjure himself in order to obtain admission, but to commit the higher crime of suborning his son to commit that offence. That Senator did not know the character of the man whom he aspersed, and he (Mr. JOHNSON) could attribute the course of that Senator, whom he estimated at his own real worth of intellect and of heart, to a sort of temporary madness—temporary because when better acquainted with the true character of the man he would doubtless regret having made the assault. Mr. JOHNSON again asserted that Mr. THOMAS had won the esteem of all who knew him, in every situation he had held, as a frank, bold, honest and intelligent man, and a patriot in the true sense of the term. He had no doubt that his colleague could take the oath with as much truth as could the Senators from Michigan, (Mr. HOWARD,) or California (Mr. CONNESS.) To rebut the charge of Mr. HOWARD, that in regard to complicity of Mr. THOMAS with COBB and THOMPSON and FLOYD, he recalled to notice a claim of four or five hundred thousand dollars by one DE GROAT for bricks furnished the Government in this city, in regard to which Mr. BUCHANAN called for a readjustment of the account by the Secretary of War, FLOYD, the work having been under his charge, who then pretended to readjust it and drew his warrant on Mr. THOMAS, then Secretary of the Treasury, for $119,000, which he claimed to be the balance due the contractor. It was rumored that FLOYD was interested in the claim, and Mr. THOMAS refused to sign it, whereupon FLOYD wrote him a letter, which the Clerk read at the instance of Mr. JOHNSON, and in which FLOYD insisted on payment of amount, and on thus being saved further annoyance on the subject. Mr. THOMAS then having read an editorial in the New-York *Tribune* charging fraud in that adjustment of accounts, determined not to sanction it, and told FLOYD to his face the account should never be paid through him; yet this man was charged by Senators with dishonesty; this too, though no man charged that he had not faithfully accounted for every dollar of public money while in the Treasury, and though he had left it as he went in—a poor man; this too, though with power to transfer all the funds under his charge to the South. He had not done so, but on the contrary had transferred from St. Louis, Mo., a State then moving toward secession, $350,000 to New-York to meet the wants of the Government there. Up to the time he had been elected to represent Maryland, no man had heard him utter a word against the Government of his country. The Senator from Michigan should be warned against indulging in mere suspicion by the result of investigation into the truth of the charge made by him on certain information that Mr. THOMAS had transferred funds of the Government to the South in treasonable conspiracy with COBB, the Assistant Treasurer, Mr. CISCO, having indignantly denied it and asserted that Mr. THOMAS had done everything possible to preserve the credit of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to discuss the question of the existence of war when Mr. THOMAS resigned. He quoted from Mr. LINCOLN's inaugural the passage commencing, "The Government will not assail you," addressed to the South, and asked whether those who claimed that flagrant war existed at that time knew better than their honored President, who had sought to avert it, as a dire calamity. He said that at the close of the war the universal desolation showed why Mr. LINCOLN and every man of generous heart looked on civil war as a great calamity and strove to avert it by any means consistent with duty. Gentlemen might now say that the result from the first was certain. He (Mr. JOHNSON) remembered when he and others present trembled for the result, and with what solicitude they looked for the action of England and France; not from unmanly fear, but because, under the circumstances, the Union might have been dissolved, and but for the humane character and good disposition toward the United States, of the Queen of England, prompting her to resolve that her Government should do nothing to lead to the overthrow of this Government, no man could tell what might have happened. He had not feared the result, but dreaded the state of things that must follow in necessitating the employment of all the available means of the North. That inaugural had been construed by some to announce a war policy, by others a policy of peace. He quoted a resolution of Mr. DOUGLAS, of March 15, 1861, inquiring into the condition of ports South at that time, and whether it was advisable for the Administration to retain or repossess them. Yet nobody doubted the loyalty of that statesman. Mr. CAMERON, (who was certainly loyal as Secretary of War,) when Capt. BUCHANAN, resigned his position at the head of the Navy-yard here, accepted the resignation. Even Gen. LEE was permitted to resign without question by that Secretary.

Mr. CAMERON said, misapprehending the remark to apply to Quartermaster ROBT. JOHNSTON, that it had been reported then that he was about to resign because of distrust of him by the Administration, and he (Mr. CAMERON) sent for him and told him the story was unfounded, and desired him to continue; but that officer then informed him, regretfully, that he had taken steps from which he could not recede.

Mr. JOHNSON informed the Senator of his misapprehension, and said he had always considered the gentleman had made a mistake.

Mr. CAMERON admitted the mistake, but said he had afterward atoned for that mistake by arresting the Legislature of Maryland.

M. JOHNSON said the Legislature of Maryland never did any harm, while Gen. LEE had done an immense deal, and that he did not know of a single instance in which an arrest for disloyalty to the Government had been made by the Senator.

Mr. CAMERON rose to explain the circumstances of Gen. LEE's defection, but not seeming disposed to insist on interrupting Mr. JOHNSON, several Senators urged him to "go on," "pitch in," and he said he had been informed by a gentleman in whom he had confidence that Gen. LEE, having received an intimation that he might have command of the Federal army, had assured him of his entire loyalty and devotion to the country. He (Mr. CAMERON) then consulted Gen. SCOTT, who approved of placing him at the head of the army, and the place was offered to Gen. LEE officially, but he went down to Virginia on the false pretence of seeing his family, and never came back. He (Mr. CAMERON) would have arrested Gen. LEE in a moment it he had had a chance, but had never suspected that he would act perfidiously.

Mr. JOHNSON asked whether the Senator stated this from his own knowledge or from information by a third party.

Mr. CAMERON had learned it from a gentlemen in whom he had confidence, and he had no doubt of its truth.

Mr. JOHNSON doubted its truth very much. [A laugh.] Gentlemen might laugh, but he would inform the individual who indulged in merriment (Mr. CONNESS) that LEE was as honorable a man as any man to be found in the State of Califomia.

Mr. CONNESS did not doubt that was the Senator's opinion, but it was not his.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was willing to have the statement go to the country.

Mr. CONNESS was also.

Mr. JOHNSON then quoted from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the prize cases, that Congress could not declare war against a State by virtue of any clause in the Constitution, and said that if Mr. THOMAS had, as charged against him, concurred in Mr. BUCHANAN's view he was supported by the Supreme Court.

Mr. CONNESS said he had always regarded that claim of Mr. BUCHANAN as contemptible.

Mr. JOHNSON said the Supreme Court had ratified it.

Mr. CONNESS had reference only to the claim of Mr. BUCHANAN as the ground of his refusal to make war. He concurred in the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Mr. JOHNSON continued, arguing that establishing this precedent by excluding Mr. THOMAS would lead to unheard-of dangers, and he implored them to consider whether it might not return to plague the inventor, and to avoid anything tending to the present demoralizing condition of things, but rather to let bygones be bygones, and to take by the hand, where they could do it without violating their conviction of duty, those who differed from them in opinion.

The resolution to admit Mr. THOMAS was then voted down as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Ward, Wilson, Yates—28.

Mr. HOWE was paired with Mr. EDMUNDS.

Mr. DRAKE then offered his amendment, which is substantially the same as the original resolution, but with the addition at the end of the words, "and that the President *pro tem.* inform the Governor of the State of Maryland of the action of the Senate in the premises;" and it was adopted by a vote of 27 to 20, Messrs. CRAGIN and GRIMES not voting.

The Senate at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to establish a Law Department, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted. It consolidates all the law offices of the Government in Washington into one department, of which the Attorney-General is the head, reducing the expenses about $20,000 a year.

RENDITION OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the same Committee, reported back the bill providing for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

The bill, as amended by the Committee, provides that no person who may have been duly arrested, tried, convicted and adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery or forgery, and where conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States, and authorizes the President on the production of satisfactory proof that any such person has entered or is about to enter the United States, to return, or cause to be returned, such convict to the country from which he comes, or in which he may have been so convicted.

Mr. WILSON stated that the particular case which gave rise to the bill was one which demanded immediate action, and yet he did not feel authorized to state the circumstances of the case, because such statement might defeat the object of the bill.

Mr. JUDD asked Mr. WILSON whether the bill would exclude a person convicted of any of such crimes, and subsequently pardoned by his Government.

Mr. WILSON answered in the negative.

Mr. JUDD asked whether it would apply to a person who, after having paid the full penalty inflicted, as imprisonment for twenty years, afterward came to this country.

Mr. WILSON replied that it certainly could not be so construed.

The bill was then passed without a division.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the amendments, fifty-nine in number, reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Acting Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, withdrew the amendment pending at the adjournment of the House yesterday.

The first question on which the nays and nays were called was on the amendment adding twenty per cent. to the appropriations for the employes of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed it and its supporters, contending that it only carries out an existing law, which makes the increase permanent.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 88, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Archer, Arnell, Ashley, of Nevada; Banks Barnum, Bingham, Blair, Boyer, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Coburn, Dodge, Driggs, Ecley, Eldridge, Eliot, Ferris, Ferry, Gets, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Gravely, Griswold, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Indiana, Jenckes, Jones, Judd, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Logan, Mallory, McCarthy, McCullough, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Morrill, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, Nunn, O'Neill, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Poland, Polsley, Robinson, Robertson, Schenck, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Tabor, Taffe, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Michell, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward and Williams of Pennsylvania—88.

NAYS—Allison, Ames, Baker, Beaman, Beatty, Boutwell, Broomwell of Illinois, Broomall of Pennsylvania, Buckland, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Farnsworth, Fields, Haight, Halsey, Harding, Highby, Holman, Hubbard of West Virginia, Humphrey, Hunt, Julian, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Mullins, Orth, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanks, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wilson of Iowa—45.

The next question taken by yeas and nays was on the amendment in reference to the Court of Claims, providing that no judgment of the Court, exceeding $5,000, shall be paid out of the appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to by yeas 72, nays 64.

The amendments cutting down the clerical force at the Executive Mansion, and forbidding officers of the army and navy being there on civil duty, were, at the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, rejected.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 1:45, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates in the aggregate $33,082,093. The following are the principal appropriations: Pay of the army, $15,000,000; commutation of officers' subsistence, $2,133,413; Medical and Hospital Department, $300,000; Quartermaster's Department regular supplies, $5,000,000; Quartermaster's general and incidental expenses, $2,000,000; transportation of the army, $5,000,000; quarters for officers and troops, $2,000,000; ordnance service, $200,000; arsenal and armory at Rock Island, Ill., $380,000; repairs of fortifications, $200,000.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether Gen. GRANT's idea of economy was that the army should need $33,000,000 a year in a time of profound peace?

Mr. BLAINE replied that the question of reducing the army would be brought before the House very soon, adding that there never had been a time when such a relatively small sum was required for the army as under the administration of Gen. GRANT. The bill appropriated less than half a million per regiment, whereas the old army cost a million or more per regiment—the million being in gold and the half million in currency.

Mr. WOOD asked whether ever before, in a time of profound peace, the army had cost $33,000,000 a year?

Mr. BLAINE replied that before the war twenty-five millions of dollars had been asked for an army of nineteen regiments, while now only thirty-three millions was asked for an army of sixty regiments.

Mr. WOOD pressed the point, that he was right, in saying that this was the largest sum ever asked for the army in a time of profound peace.

Mr. BLAINE said it was, but under Democratic administration a regiment cost more than double in gold what a regiment now costs in paper under Gen. GRANT's administration.

Mr. PILE made the point of order that the proviso attached to the item for the pay of the army should not be attached to a provision for the reduction of the army.

Mr. BLAINE consented that the proviso should be struck out at that point, and then he moved it be inserted at the end of the bill.

The proviso, as modified, is as follows:

Provided, That the expenditure of the money herein appropriated shall be limited and controlled by the following condition, viz.: Until otherwise ordered by law, no new commission shall be ordered in any regiment, except to those who are by law entitled appointments, as Second Lieutenant, by graduation at the United States Military Academy; but the provision shall not be construed to deprive any officer of whatever promotion may be open to him by the occurrence of vacancies among his superiors in rank.

Mr. PYLE made the point of order that this was independent legislation, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

The proviso gave rise to considerable discussion. Messrs. LOGAN, PILE and WASHBURNE, of Indiana, opposing it, on the ground of its favoritism to West Point cadets, and Mr. SCHENCK opposing it as being an attempt to legislate generally in an appropriation bill, which he considered entirely wrong.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. SCHENCK whether he was in favor of maintaining the army at its present strength until matters were settled, which did not seem very likely to be settled for a year or two. He believed that there was a general disposition as soon as the condition of the country would admit of it, to resort to some system of reduction of the army; but what he objected to was a piece of reform which he referred to, and which would render something else necessary hereafter to be thrust into an appropriation bill. The question should be left to the appropriate Committee.

Debate was closed upon the amendment, and on a vote by tellers the amendment was agreed to—54 to 43.

Mr. WOOD, referring to the previous dialogue between himself and Mr. BLAINE, said that he found that the aggregate amount of the army appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1861, was only $10,489,133, against over $33,000,000 appropriated in this bill. He suggested, also, that although this bill provided ostensibly for sixty regiments, none of them were nearly full.

Mr. BLAINE admitted that they were not, having been, with the exception of the cavalry regiments, reduced to the minimum by order of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. WOOD inquired what the minimum was?

Mr. BLAINE replied that the minimum was 50 men to a company, which would make in the aggregate 42,000 men.

Mr. WOOD called attention to the fact that the bill appropriated over $33,000,000 for an army of 42,000 men.

Mr. PILE asked Mr. BLAINE whether the proviso which he had offered was favored by Gen GRANT, remarking that it did not accord with the General's views as submitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLAINE replied that he had this morning at 12 o'clock submitted to Gen. GRANT the proviso in the printed bill, but that he objected to specifying the number of regiments to which the army shall be reduced, and that he (BLAINE) had then and there written, according to Gen. GRANT's dictation, the proviso which the Committee had adopted. It was the same, exactly, literary, verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim. Was the gentleman (PILE) satisfied, or did he wish to raise a question of veracity with him on that statement?

Mr. PILE said he did not.

Mr. BLAINE remarked, in addition that a similar proviso had been adopted by the Senate, with the advice and concurrence of Gen. GRANT.

In reply to a couple of questions by Mr. RAUM, Mr BLAINE characterized it as bad taste in the gentlemen from Missouri and Illinois, (PILE and RAUM,) to be obtruding Gen. GRANT's name all the time, as though the House could not legislate an Army bill without asking whether Gen. GRANT was in favor of it.

Mr. LOGAN took exceptions to an insinuation made by Mr. BLAINE as to jealousy of West Point, and said he had been educated to fight tricks whenever he met them, and when he saw a trick attempted to be passed off on the House, as had been done to-day, he justified himself in his remarks, without asking any gentleman to be his censor. He had no prejudice against West Point, but he protested that neither West Point, nor east point, nor south point, nor north point, nor main point, should introduce a trick in legislation. He was as good a friend as Gen. GRANT had got, and he wanted the courtiers of West Point to quit insinuating against him that he was attacking Gen. GRANT.

Mr. BLAINE said, in reference to the expression about tricks in legislation, that the proviso which was in the bill originally had been reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and was a direct, explicit, double-headed, plain printed proviso. The gentleman from Illinois had gone off in a good deal of temper about something.

Mr. LOGAN hoped Mr. BLAINE would withdraw the word "temper." [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE repeated the words, "a good deal of temper," and denied having charged Mr. LOGAN with jealousy of West Point. He had simply said that while he had no prejudice against West Point he had no jealousy of it. The gentleman could not, if he tried with ever so much temper, get him into a quarrel. [Here Mr. LOGAN kissed his hand to Mr. BLAINE amid much laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, as one member of the Committee on Appropriations, said he did not wish to be made responsible for the proviso, for it had never been communicated to him. He wished to wash his hands of it, and to say that the country had fallen on evil times, when the army was to be cut up or cut down at the request or under the direction of any officer of the United States. The army had been put in the hands of the Representatives of the people, and the last man who ought to influence those Representatives, as to the strength of the army, was the General of the army. The civil and military powers should be kept distinct. He trusted he might say so much without any imputation of bad taste or bad faith toward any one. Such a precedent was one which in the future might prove fatal to the liberties of the country. The fathers of the republic had been careful to guard against it, by allowing nobody except the President of the United States to give advice or instructions to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE expressed the hope that it would never be considered derogatory to the character of the first officer of the army to recommend a reduction of the military force.

Mr. BUTLER asked where in the Constitution any right of the General of the Army could be found to recommend anything to Congress.

Mr. BLAINE said he was not speaking about the Constitution. If the General were recommending an increase of military force there might be some ground for jealousy and sensitiveness, but when he recommended its reduction he could see no cause for alarm.

Mr. PILE said in reference to Mr. BLAINE's remark in regard to bad taste in using GRANT's name in the discussion, that the violation of good taste had been on the part of the gentleman (Mr. BLAINE) himself.

Mr. BUTLER invited Mr. PILE to state exactly what Gen. GRANT did recommend to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PILE declined to do so.

Finally the discussion was closed, and the Committee proceeded with the other portions of the bill. The item appropriating $380,000 for an arsenal and armory at Rock Island, gave rise to considerable discussion. It was agreed to.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved to amend by adding the following proviso:

Provided, no money apppropriated by this act shall be used to pay for any new cannon or small arms.

Adopted.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the transfer to the Interior Department of jurisdiction over certain Indian matters now exercised by the Treasury Department. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also a message from the President, with a report of the Attorney-General as to pardons granted to persons convicted of making or passing counterfeit money. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also a message from the President, with the correspondence and information in relation to Russian America. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report of the survey of the Penobscot River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Mr. BLAINE asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate all the correspondence in reference to the conferring, on Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, of the brevet rank of General, and the correspondence in relation to the establishment of the new Military Division of the Atlantic.

Mr. NIBLACK did not see the necessity for this correspondence, and therefore objected.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, appealed to him to withdraw the objection.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that Congress had had letters enough for a while.

Mr. WASHBURNE intimated that the resolution could be passed under suspension of the rules on Monday. Subsequently Mr. NIBLACK withdrew his objection, and the resolution was offered and adopted.

THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. LOGAN introduced an act revoking the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay a percentage for the sale of Government securities or bonds, and repealing all laws or parts of laws authorizing the appointment of an agent for the purpose of negotiating or selling Government securities or bonds. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. BROOMALL, from the Committee on Accounts, to whom had been referred certain charges against Mr. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms, presented a report signed by four of the five members of the Committee, ending with a resolution that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He stated that Mr. MCCULLOCH disagreed to the report, and might present a minority report.

Mr. WOOD called for the reading of the report.

The House, not desiring to wait for the reading, adjourned at 4:45 o'clock.

The Wreck of the Sacramento—Trial of her Officers for Neglect of Duty.

The following order has been issued from the Navy Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 10, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—At a Naval General Courtmartial, convened at the Navy-yard at New-York, Jan. 8, 1868, Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS of the navy, was tried upon the following charge and specification:

Charge—Suffering a vessel of the navy to run upon a shoal through inattention.

Specification—In this: that on or about the 19th day of June, 1867, the said Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS, of the United States Navy, being then in command of the United States steamer *Sacramento*, did, through inattention, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a shoal at the mouth of the Kattapalam River, on the coast of Coromandel, and wrecked; of which charge and specification he was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: To be suspended for the term of three years from rank and duty, during which period of time he shall receive only the pay of a Captain on the retired list, and his suspension from rank shall only affect his promotion to a higher grade, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

At this same Court, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE M. BACHE, of the navy, was tried upon the following charge and specification:

Charge—Suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a shoal through inattention.

Specification—In this: that on or about the 19th day of June, 1867, the said Lieut.-Commander GEO. M. BACHE, of the United States Navy, being then attached to the United States steamer *Sacramento*, as Navigation officer, did through inattention, suffer the said vessel to be run upon a shoal at the mouth of the Kattapalam River, Coast of Coromandel, and wrecked, of which charge and specification he was found guilty, and sentenced as follows: To be suspended from duty on the retired pay of his grade for the term of one year, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

The findings and sentences of the Court in these cases are approved. Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS and Lieut.-Commander GEO. M. BACHE will be considered as suspended from this date, in conformity with their respective sentences.

The Department finds in these, as in most cases, some difficulty in carrying into execution that part of the judgment of the Court, which requires a public reprimand to be administered to an officer jealous of his reputation and desirous of preserving an unspotted official record. Conviction and sentence by a court-martial are a sufficient reprimand and a permanent admonition, and the Department has no doubt that this will be the case with the officers whose names it regrets to promulgate in this general order. Their official standing has been high, and their patriotism well tested.

The Department must avail itself of this occasion to correct an erroneous impression, which it would appear by the line of defence adopted on behalf of one of those officers, is entertained as to the responsibility of commanding and navigating officers.

If public property to a large amount is lost, and the lives of a numerous crew are placed in imminent jeopardy while under the care of officers whose special duty it is to guard them from danger, and who are well compensated for the discharge of this duty, the Department, as well as the public, will cast upon these officers the burden of proving that the loss did not occur from any negligence on their part, and they will not be permitted by a military court to profit by the technical pleas and quibbles which have been worn out in the service of petty criminals before the lowest civil courts.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* opens with an amusing article by J. W. Palmer on Chinese physicians and their fantastic methods of practice. The description is anything but inviting, and we strongly advise all Americans and other outside barbarians who visit China not to fall sick in that Celestial Empire. Miss Kate Field contributes a "Conversation on the Stage" between *Vif Esprit* and *Sang-froid*. *Vif Esprit* is very despondent respecting the American stage, regarding it as hopelessly demoralized. *Sang-froid* takes a more cheerful view of the dramatic situation, asserts that history is only repeating itself, and that the drama in this country is only going through the same experience it has had in England and France. Greater culture in audiences, a more intelligent and conscientious dramatic criticism, like that of Jules Janin and his fraternity in Paris, will in time work the regeneration of the American stage. *Vif Esprit* suggests that "the shortest road to reform would be for every State to take one theatre under its protection, granting it a sufficient subsidy to secure the employes against loss for the production of good art, insisting upon a faithful performance of duties, and bringing all possible force to bear against the starring system, which is as disastrous to the drama's real interests as rotation in office is to American politics." To which *Sang-froid* replies: "All this will come with culture; culture will come with the lapse of a hundred years. From your celestial perch you may look down upon the fulfilment of your aspirations. Meanwhile calm your ardor, and rest assured that the elevation of the stage is as inevitable as the elevation of humanity." Charles Dickens' story, "George Silverman's Explanation," which has run through several numbers of the magazine, concludes with the marriage of Adelina and Wharton, and the dismissal of the unworldly, gray-haired tutor, by the worldly-minded mother, whose ambitious schemes for her daughter he has thwarted. Bayard Taylor, in "By-ways of Europe," discourses pleasantly of Catalonian Bridle-Roads and their people and romantic scenery. "The Old Philadelphia Library," by John M. Read, Jr., is an extremely interesting sketch of one of the most venerable institutions of the country. Then follow the continuation of "Flotsam and Getsam;" "Cretan Days," by Wm. J. Stillman; "The Sequel to an Old English State Trial," by L. Clarke Davis; "The Tenth of January," by E. S. Phelps; "Free Missouri," by Albert D. Richardson; "Some of the Wonders of Modern Surgery," by W. T. Helmuth; and reviews of literary notices. The poetry of the number is rather below the standard of this excellent magazine; but in other respects the contents of the March *Atlantic* are full of variety and interest.

—*The Galaxy.*—We rarely open a more readable magazine than the number of the *Galaxy* for March. There is not a dull page between its covers. Mrs. Edwards' excellent story, "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," is continued through the forty-fifth chapter. Richard J. Hinton contributes an interesting sketch of John Bright at home. "Some Celebrated Shrews," by Frank W. Ballard, contains a good many anecdotes, some new but most of them old, concerning the shrewish wives of celebrated men. Husbands who are not henpecked will find it a very readable article. "A Deserted Plantation" is a sketch during war-time, by E. B. Searbrook. The most interesting article in the number is the "Secret History of a Subsidized Organ"—said organ being the London *Morning Chronicle*, which was bought by the present Emperor of France to influence English opinion in his favor. The article is very piquant and entertaining, and is evidently from the pen of one who was intimately acquainted with the Emperor's unfortunate London agent, whose want of character led to the failure of the enterprise. "The Ballad of Sir Bull" is a humorous account in sprightly verse of a somewhat celebrated controversy respecting the popular poem "Rock Me to Sleep." Richard Grant White continues his valuable essays on "Words and their Uses." "Elder Knapp, the Revivalist," sketches graphically the life and character of a very remarkable preacher. Gaston Fay recounts the circumstances of the capture of Lamirande, the French embezzler, whose forcible extradition from Canada has become one of the "*causes célèbres*," and James O. Noyes discusses "Southern Troubles and their Remedy." The "Nebulæ" close the number, and, as usual, are well written and interesting.

—*Putnam's Magazine.*—The third number of *Putnam's* is decidedly the best that has yet been issued, possessing a variety and freshness, combined with solidity, that remind us of the best days of the earlier series. It opens with a thoughtful article, by Dr. Bushnell, on "Science and Religion," between which, he argues, there is no real contradiction. "We discover," says the writer, "a most conspicuous connection between religion and science; a prophecy and also pledge that the connection will be found even more signally auspicious, when their mutual working is fully consummated. As the science of nature goes on toward completion, religion, having all the while been watching for it in close company, will have gotten immense breadth and solidity, from the ideas and facts unfolded in its discoveries, and will be as much enlarged in its confidence and the sentiment of its worship, as beholding God's deep system in the world signifies more than looking on its surface." Prof. Schele de Vere continues his interesting series of articles on "Jewels of the Deep," discoursing in this number on Pearls. "American Traits as seen from abroad," by Major Jos. Kirkland, is an excellent article, touching our national failings and virtues with a very free and impartial hand. This is followed by a critical article, anonymous, on "Imagination and Language." "Too True" is continued through the sixth chapter, with well sustained interest. In "What a Newspaper should be," Mr. D. G. Croly develops his theory of the newspaper of the future. His views are in general sound, but neither new nor revolutionary. Perhaps the most important article in the number is that of Rev. L. W. Bacon on "City Postal Service in the United States." "Mr. Thom. White's Sermon" is devoted to the extravagance of thoughtless women. The number concludes with an interesting gossipy article on "Out-of-the-way Books and Authors," by E. A. Duyckinck, and the Monthly Chronicle of current events, literature and fine arts.

—*Harper's Magazine.*—The contents of *Harper* for March are as interesting and instructive as usual. Rev. J. M. Tuttle, in a paper entitled "The Minnesota Pineries," discourses pleasantly concerning the vast lumber-camps of the Northwest. N. G. Shepherd furnishes a poetical forest picture, under the head "A Mosaic." "The Restigouche" is a sketch of life in New-Brunswick, and enlightens the reader as to the antecedents and present condition of the Micmacs, a class of provincial settlers of whose existence few persons are likely to have been previously aware. "The Restigouche" is from the pen of Charles Halleck. Wm. M. Baker contributes the first part of "The New Timothy," a story. Carl Spencer is represented by a poem, "Consolation." "Beef Tea" and "Out at Sea," are entertaining sketches, the former by Mrs. J. M. Yardley, and the latter by Harriet Prescott Spofford. A very readable article is that designated "Survivors of Civilization," for which Prof. S. T. Frost is responsible; and very instructive is the production of M. L. Conway, the first part of which appears under the heading of "Sheffield—A Battle-field of English Labor." The other articles are "A Broker's Love Affair," by Mary Grove; "Highland Life of Victoria and Albert," by H. M. Alden; "Kid Gloves," by G. D. Butler; "Lent," by G. C. McWhorter, and "The Great Gruffham Robbery," by Ellice Woodruffe, together with a poem, "The Ships," by Charles Gates. "The Woman's Kingdom" is still the continued story.

—*Hours at Home* opens with a slashing satire by Rev. George B. Bacon on "The Sunday-school Muse," cleverly and properly laughing at the absurdities which Sunday-school children are so often made to sing. He suggests a temporary check in the too fertile production of that kind of matter. Much that is new may be learned of "Brittany and the Bretons" from the article by G. W. Fowle, late our Consul at Nantes. Dr. Bushnell's "Moral Uses of Dark Things" shows the value of Winter, and Butterworth's article on "Insanity and Usefulness" gives many interesting particulars about great men of marked minds. Dr. C. S. Robinson's "Spiritual Dreaming" is rather too fantastical for a sermon and too assuming for a magazine article. Prof. Tyler's continued series of "Representative Cities" exhibits this time the glories and the squalor of Constantinople; and there are other good things along through the hundred pages, including two tales—one by Madame de Gasparin, and one by the popular authoress of the "Heir of Redclyffe." March brings a full and acceptable number of this monthly.

—*The Catholic World.*—It is a pity that, with so clear and agreeable a letter-press, the paper on which the *Catholic World* is printed should be so thin and imperfect. There is a steady improvement in the contents of this clever periodical, and the publishers owe it to themselves and it to make its form unexceptionable. The March number contains, besides the four or five admirable tales, a handsome proportion of well-written and interesting articles. Some of them, like "Canada Thistles," under which title the writer treats of the worthless and baseless slanders against the Roman Church, often refuted, but always springing up again, "The Church and Her Attributes," which describes itself, and "Affairs in Italy," look at matters through undeniable ecclesiastical spectacles. "The Old Roman World" is a harsh and somewhat incoherent review of Dr. John Lord's book of that name—though it makes many strong and sharp points. And the article on "Bartoleme Las Cesas" strives to clear up the historical accusation against the accomplished Bishop and historian of having been the one to suggest the introduction of African Slave labor into America. The literary notices are good, though all suffused with the, perhaps inevitable, Romanist tone of the publication. It is, on the whole, one of the most interesting of our magazines.

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*—The third number of this magazine is, in point of contents and appearance, ahead of its two first, and conveys the assurance of success for the new venture. The articles are agreeably varied, and for the most part clever. Among them, "The Story of Chastelard," *apropos* of Mr. Swinburne's recent poem on that famous knight, is interesting, and, considering the constant references to other writers than Mr. Swinburne, by useful. The paper on "Culture" is discriminating and suggestive; that on "An Elastic Currency" takes strong ground against it, and is well and clearly argued; while an essay on "The Correlation of Forces" ably discusses the theories of Mr. Grove and other philosophers on the relations of matter and force. There are, in addition to these papers, various stories, poetry, and other miscellaneous reading, which will bear comparison with the better examples of magazine literature.

—*The Art Journal.*—We have received from Virtue & Yorston, of this City, the February number of this excellent and well-known magazine. It contains two full-page steel engravings ("Defoe in the Pillory," and a fine landscape called "The Wayfarers,") and a large number of beautifully executed wood-cuts of objects from the Paris Exhibition. The *Art Journal* fully maintains its high reputation as a critical magazine devoted to the interests of the Fine Arts.

—*Cassell's Magazine.*—Part 10 of this popular English magazine has been received here by Walter Low. It is profusely illustrated, and contains a great deal of reading matter. The same publisher has also received Part 23 of Doré's Illustrations of the Bible, and Part 8 of Doré's Illustrations of the Fables of La Fontaine.

—*Our Young Folks* opens with the continuation of "A Holiday Romance," from the pen of Charles Dickens. Then follows a pretty and touching story about a little Southern child and her "black mammy." "Molly Gair's New Dress" shows how smart little girls can help themselves when their papas are unfortunate in business. Rose Terry contributes a pleasant story, for very little readers, all about a dog named Rover and his adventures in search of "chesnut-square." "Round the World Joe," and "Cast Away in the Cold," are continued with well sustained interest, and the other tales and poems are fully up to the standard of this popular juvenile magazine.

—*The Riverside* for March is full of interesting reading for the young. The first article is a vivid description of Guayquil, in South America, with excellent illustrations. Wordworth's ballad of "Goody Blake and Harry Gill" is given with a full-page illustration by Wm. L. Champney. "Snowdrifts" is an excellent story of school-boy days. Porte Crayon's story, "The Young Virginians," is continued in the author's most amusing style. It is certainly one of the best juvenile novelettes ever written. The "Flight of the Dolls" is a pleasant fantasy for little girls. There are several other stories, all of which are admirably adapted to interest young readers.

Card from Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.

Editor of the National Intelligencer:

A pamphlet of eight pages, entitled "Facts for the People," said to be printed in large numbers in this city for circulation in New-Hampshire, has been placed in my hands. It contains an attack upon me so false and scandalous in its character, that little as I am accustomed to such a course, I am constrained to notice it. I quote the following sentence:

> "During the war it was very strongly suspected that Mr. Voorhees was a member of the secret conspiracy of traitors extending over the whole Union, but particularly formidable in the Northwestern States, under the name of the Sons of Liberty, Knights of the Golden Circle, Order of American Knights, &c."

So far from there being the slightest truth in this statement, it was well and publicly known everywhere that I was utterly opposed to the formation or existence of any political society whatever, and every spy employed by the authorities to investigate these alleged orders and societies so reported to their masters. Every Provost-Marshal stationed at Terre Haute during the war, and every civil and military officer of Indiana, during that period, knows this fact to be as I state it.

This document, however, says that in 1864 the military authorities seized and examined my papers. I was a candidate for reëlection to Congress at that time, and somebody, not my opponent, induced Brigadier-Gen. H. B. Carrington, then in command of the Department of Indiana, to get into an office which I had formerly occupied, and where I had left an old desk, with valueless and forgotten papers, and to break open this desk and steal a lot of very unimportant letters, which he immediately published. Gen. Carrington has since also distinguished himself as the officer in command at Fort Kearny when his men were so horribly massacred, almost in his immediate presence, and without his assistance.

The result of his burglary upon my papers, however, was not such as he had anticipated. I was running my third race before the people of that district, and I received a far higher vote than at any former period. Where all the facts were known, and before any forgeries of importance had been committed, or the dates to letters changed, the whole affair sunk below the contempt of honorable men, and was dropped at once as idle folly by my political enemies. I notice it now only because of its distance from home, and the reckless and malignant falsehoods with which it abounds, many of which have crept into it since it started upon its infamous career. There is one which amazes me with its shameless audacity, and I am not usually surprised in these days at any sensational personal slander. This pamphlet states that "the petition of C. L. Vallandigham, D. W. Voorhees and Benjamin Wood in favor of two Republics and a united South," was found amongst my papers. This is the first time I have encountered or heard of this most monstrous and atrocious falsehood. I never saw a petition in favor of disunion in my life, and never knew of the existence of such a treasonable document, except in the olden times, when Radical members and Senators occasionally presented them to Congress, signed by their constituents.

This miserable forgery is a fair index to the entire contents of this scurrilous pamphlet. I presume, as time rolls on, other and necessary forgeries will find their places in what the secret authors of this present assault style my record.

As to the letters which it is here alleged were addressed to me, I have but little to say. Some were written as they have since been published, and some were not. Some of them were forgeries, and they do not all bear their true dates; but they are of so little importance, and I have answered them so often, that they may now pass among other election rubbish. The times were deranged; the minds of men were excited. I was in Congress, and men wrote to me constantly, and on every phase of our troubles. Many of their letters I did not indorse or reply to, and every one of those published, so far as they are genuine, were of that character. I am only bound by my own words and acts, and by them I am willing at all times to be judged.

In this pamphlet many votes are cited which it is alleged I cast during the five years that I was in Congress. I do not stop to examine the correctness of these allegations. I differed in many fundamental questions from the Administration during the war; but I never gave a vote to weaken the army or impair its energies in the field. I voted for every dollar with which to pay, feed and clothe the soldier, and also voted for an increase of his pay, which was defeated by Radical votes. All citations from my "record" contrary to this I pronounce false, malicious, and made with a view to the infliction of cowardly injury.

D. W. VOORHEES.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

Reports of Committees—Rates of Insurance Considered as a Public Interest—Outsiders and Insiders—Incendiarism and Arson.

The second annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held at the rooms No. 156 Broadway yesterday, Mr. James M. McLean, President, in the chair, and Mr. W. Conner, Jr., Secretary. Over sixty companies were represented.

Mr. D. A. Heald, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the report for the past year, from which the following extracts are made;

The purposes of this organization have been so often misapprehended by those partially informed of its objects, or so grossly misrepresented by those whose selfish interests were affected by its operations, that your Committee feel called upon to set forth anew the motives which govern you in seeking the aid of an association like that of the National Board. It is a well-known fact that for years before its organization the business of fire insurance was conducted with only such system, uniformity, experience or skill as the isolated and necessarily limited administration of individual companies might have developed. There was little or no interchange of views among underwriters, little or no fellowship; and an absolute repugnance to a union of experience for the guidance of the common business. So far from anything like a system of statistical information being carried out under existing circumstances, there was an effort to prevent an aggregation of the great mass of facts, so important when combined, yet so valueless when isolated and locked in the experience of individuals. The business is essentially one of average, and that Company has been most successful which has most closely studied this first principle of our business. No sane business man will say that insurance capital is entitled to only such legal interest as it would earn in the hands of its owners individually and without extraordinary risk. Assuming seven per cent. as the highest interest capital in individual hands will command, all will be quite ready to admit that it should command at least double that amount when subject to the too well-known hazards of the business of fire insurance. If fourteen per cent. be regarded too high a rate of interest on capital liable at any time to be swept entirely away, as in 1835 and 1845, or partially, as in the great fires which have since devastated our large cities in various parts of the country, we will compromise on twelve per cent., and see how far below that figure the average dividends have fallen. By the tables of the New-York Insurance Department, from 1859 to the present time, we find for nine consecutive years the following result:

Year.	Capital.	Dividends.	Percentage.
1859	$20,007,000	$2,851,722 74	14.25
1860	20,482,860	2,469,090 05	12.05
1861	20,282,860	2,111,788 76	10.41
1862	20,432,860	2,043,898 01	10.00
1863	23,632,860	2,024,742 51	8.56
1864	28,807,070	2,483,573 94	8.62
1865	31,557,010	2,621,284 30	8.30
1866	30,649,660	2,073,375 79	6.76
1867	28,561,232	2,410,354 94	8.46
Total	$224,413,412	$21,095,028 04	9.40

showing a decrease in per centage of average dividends from 14.25 per cent. in 1859, to 6.76 per cent. in 1866, the year of the organization of this Board; and 8.46 per cent. for 1867, the first year of its efficient working; and a general average for the entire nine years of only 9.40 per cent., a figure far below the compromise per centage named above. It should be borne in mind that the capital herein invested would have earned at least nine per cent. for the last five years, if invested in Government securities without a dollar's risk. But at the minimum legal interest of seven per cent. the earnings of the business as such has been only 2.40 per cent. over legal interest, to say nothing of the capital that has been wholly sunk during these nine years. The amount of capital actually swallowed up by disasters during that time will more than equal one per cent. of this sum, leaving less than one and a half per cent. net profits of the business, irrespective of earnings of capital. Low as this average is for the nine years, the average for 1866 fell 3.64 per cent. below it, or 24-100s below legal interest at seven per cent., and that, too, with an alarming impairment of capital itself. Under circumstances like these the good sense of fire underwriters, in all parts of the country, called loudly for reform and union of action for preservation from impending and certain ruin to these great interests.

The interests at stake are too vast to be trifled with or acted upon without the utmost caution, and conscientious regard to the rights of all. Let the legitimate purposes of this organization be faithfully carried out and the business of fire insurance will be elevated in tone and character, and placed upon an intelligent basis, from which it will secure profitable results to itself, while it commands the respect and confidence of the public. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Albert Bowker, of Boston, the subject of circulating the annual report of the Executive Committee was referred to that Committee, with power.

Mr. E. W. Crowell, of the Committee on Local Boards, Rates and Commissions, presented the report of that Committee, made to the Executive Committee, from which it appeared that the total number of places rated since the organization of the National Board was 1,434, of which 1,214 had been rated since its annual meeting one year since; the tariffs of all these places were on file in the office of the National Executive Committee, 137 Broadway, in this city; that millions of dollars had been added in the way of a per centage increase of premiums to the Underwriting interests of this country, and many Companies had been saved from bankruptcy through the intervention of the salutary measures of insurance reform that have had their inception in the national organization; that notwithstanding the large increase of rates that has taken place throughout the country, it is a question if they are still adequate, taking into consideration the great increase of hazards in the business over that of former years; that the National Board is a voluntary organization, dependent upon the active and prompt coöperation of its members with each other, and with this Committee, to sustain rates and give efficiency to its rules and regulations, such a coöperation must be secured or much of our labor will be thrown away, to coöperate no company in our National Board should allow any of its agents to represent companies outside of the National Board, unless they agree to observe the same rates for such companies as for those of the Board; and wherever there are Local Boards of Underwriters, the agent of every company of our National Board should be compelled to join the same for all the companies represented by him, whether said Companies are members of the National Board or not, upon the penalty of dismissal if he should refuse to; that an intelligent business man, if you can demonstrate to him the cost of insuring his risk by reliable statistics, will in the majority of cases, be willing to pay the cost; that cost should therefore be ascertained with almost as much certainty as a barrel of flour or a bolt of cloth; but you all know with what difficulty it is we can approximate to proper rates, simply for want of reliable information on the subject; notwithstanding the many years that have elapsed since fire insurance was first introduced, and the golden opportunities that have occurred to collate reliable insurance tables; this being the case we are all afloat without chart or compass to guide us, and the rates that our tariffs promulgate, are too often the creations of impulse or fancy, than those of well-matured thoughts guided by the experience that reliable statistics would afford; that if you give the public proof that Insurance Companies know what their risks cost, the fair-minded and intelligent portion of it will be willing to be governed by the same; but if companies cannot show that they do know what the risks cost, the insurer will guess at rates as well as the company, and he will find some weak-backed companies to accept his guessing instead of thinking and guessing for themselves; and that the spirit of incendiarism is holding high carnival in our country at the present time, in addition to this species of moral hazard, there are other elements of this same hazard entering into every department of business, more especially the mercantile, it is that of recklessness and carelessness, and it abounds where the demoralization of business is the greatest. Let every company look over its list of losses the past year and then determine whether the large majority of them are caused by physical or moral hazards. Those risks which in ordinary times are among the last to burn are now the first, and the risks where the physical hazard is the greatest are now the last. At least such is the experience of the Companies represented by this Committee. Why is this? The answer is plain. The last three years have shown startling statistics as to losses by fire, an increase about one hundred per cent. each year over that of the preceding one. Mere physical hazards could not cause such results or anything approximating to them, and no underwriting skill or intelligence can stay the tide of disaster under such a state of affairs, unless radical measures are adopted to touch all the different phases of the troubles that are hanging about our business. What are the remedies to be applied? That question must be answered by other committees. We will briefly state as our conclusion, that hasty adjustment of losses, nasty payment of the same, over insurance, and the granting of unlimited privileges for other insurance must be stopped, and the leading companies in our country must take the initiative in stopping them, or all that we can do in the matter of rates and sustaining local boards will be of little avail.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Chas. Platt, of the Committee on Coöperation, reported that the number of companies represented in the Board had been largely increased, and that in the companies doing both a local and general business much had been done to promote harmony, while there was promise of still more to be done. The report was accepted.

Mr. Paine, of the Finance Committee, reported that the receipts of the Board since its organization amounted to $12,654 69, and the expenditures to $12,490 64, leaving a balance in hand of $164 05, and that the assessment on each company should be increased from $20 to $25 per $100 000 of the capital stock from March 1. The report was adopted.

Mr. Isaac Sweetzer, of the Committee on Incendiarism and Arson, reported that the returns relative to the wide-spread evil of arson were very meagre, and that one company estimated its losses from that source to have been 95 per cent.

Mr. H. H. Lamport, of the Committee on Legislation and Taxation, reported that, instead of seeking to facilitate the insurance business and extend its operations, fostering and guarding it as one of the bases on which the permanent prosperity of every community rests, the laws of many of the States, indeed nearly all of them, disclose a purpose of hostility to it, for which no explanation could be found except in narrow and mistaken views of its character and importance. The Committee proposed to increase its number to seven, with power to add to their number, and three to be a quorum; the members of such committee to be so distributed as to make their meeting in New-York probable; that they have power to appoint sub-committees, of not more than three members of the National Board, in each State, to urge their respective Legislatures to adopt the general law for the government of insurance interests, the expenses of such committees to be paid by the National Board.

The report was accepted.

Mr. H. A. Oakley reported from the Committee on the Form of Policy, a subject which drew forth some brief remarks from Mr. Learned, of Norwich, Conn., and Mr. Denny, of Worcester, Mass., after which the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Heald, a committee to nominate officers of the Board for the ensuing year was appointed.

Mr. John Dukehart, of Baltimore, moved that it be referred to the Executive Committee to change the time of the annual meeting of the Board from February to April or May. Adopted.

Mr. Randolph, of Baltimore, moved that the National Board request companies in its membership to give notice, through their local boards, of any change of rates in open board, three days previous to the operation of such rates.

This called forth an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Crowley, Randolph, Lamport, Stryker and other gentlemen took part. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Platt, of Philadelphia, moved the following:

Resolved, That the National Board of Underwriters recommend to the companies composing the same, that no losses in country towns shall be paid at the place where fire occurred; but that the adjustments shall be passed upon by the companies themselves; that in all cases where fire insurance occurred on the premises of the assured, the loss shall not be paid until after sixty days.

Referred to the Committee on Adjustments.

On motion of Mr. Heald, it was resolved that wherever rates have been fixed by committees under the direction of the Committee on Local Boards and Rates, they shall not be changed without the approval of the Committee on Local Boards first had and obtained. Adopted.

Mr. Howard, of Hartford, alluded to some cases referred to in the report of the Committee on Local Boards, and said that he thought there was in that Board a moral compact which no member would attempt to violate without blushing.

Mr. Heald, in order to meet the question started by Mr. Howard, presented the following resolution, which, after a long and warm debate, was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all companies, members of this Board, to require each and every one of their agents to support and maintain tariffs of rates, wherever fixed under the direction of this Board, or by local boards, and that it is equally their duty to compel such of their agents as hold the agency of companies, not members of this Board, nor maintaining its rates, to abide by and sustain such rates in all cases for each and every company they may represent, under penalty of dismissal by such company.

This brought out a long and exceedingly animated discussion, in the course of which names of offenders were freely given, and warmly vindicated. Among the speakers were Messrs. Geo. A. Dresser, Bowker, Platt, Howard, Denning, Driggs, Kingsbury and Sherrard.

The Board then adjourned till this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

THE MURDERED CONDUCTOR.

Coroner's Inquest—The Jury Recommend that a Reward be Offered for the Arrest of the Murderer.

The assassination of Thos. F. Lavelle, the conductor of a Seventh-avenue car, by an unknown man, Monday night, has created a great deal of excitement, especially among the employes of the railroad companies. The friends and acquaintances of the murdered man say that his character was irreproachable. He leaves a wife and two children in a state of destitution. They reside at No. 20 Union-place, Brooklyn. Coroner Rollins held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, over the remains of Lavelle. The following evidence was elicited:

Edward J. Halligan, of No. 309 West Forty-fourth-street, sworn: I was on duty on Monday night as starter for the Seventh-avenue line of cars at the corner of Barclay-street and Broadway; the car arrived at the stand about 8:30; when the car came down, the deceased, who was conductor, drew my attention to a man who was somewhat intoxicated, and wanted to go to Vesey-street; I went in and spoke to the man, who said he did not want to go to Vesey-street, but that he had paid eighteen cents to come down in the Sixth-avenue car, and he didn't think he should pay again; at the time the man was standing up and looking at the driver, and I think in conversation with him; I told him that we had nothing to do with the Sixth avenue line, that that was a Seventh-avenue car, and that if he rode up in our cars he would have to pay; he then sat down quietly in the corner of the car and said no more, and, in order to see that all was right, I rode up to the next corner and then got off, as the man did not appear to be in any way troublesome; he was partially intoxicated; the conductor had previously told me that the man got on at Houston-street, corner of Thompson, coming down, and had not got out afterward; he was a man about 5 feet 7 inches in height, age between 35 and 40, and had black whiskers and moustache; he was neatly dressed in black, high silk hat and a heavy, black, round sack coat; I think from his speech he was an Irishman, but will not swear positively.

James Murray, No. 216 West Thirty-seventh-street, testified: I was driver of the car on the night in question; do not recollect the man getting on; when I turned my team round he came to the front and said: "I paid three fares in a Sixth-avenue car, and I am not going to pay the conductor another fare;" he told me that he was going to ride up to Mr. Bidgood, the Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue line, and report the conductor and get him dismissed; I made no reply; I don't think he was much intoxicated; the conductor and starter then spoke to him; I said to Mr. Halligan he think's he is in a Sixth-avenue car; I then started the car and drove up to Chambers-street; as I crossed the switch the bell rang, and I stopped; I heard loud talking inside and asked what was the matter; the conductor said the man would not pay his fare and he had to put him off; he asked for his fare, and he refused, saying he had paid three fares and would not pay any more; the conductor said he would either have to pay or get off the car; deceased then went to the rear platform to find a policeman, but could not see any, so he said he would put him out; he took hold of him and did put him out; he then rang the bell and started the car; after which I looked behind and saw the man running on the sidewalk; this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Christie) called to me to stop the car, adding that the conductor was stabbed; I stopped the car and called "watch!" when a policeman ran up; I asked the conductor what was the matter, when he said that that man and stabbed him and ran back down Church-street; I did not see the man after I saw him running after the car on the sidewalk; we both told the policeman which way the man ran; I agree with Mr. Halligan in his description of the man; I think he was an Irishman.

William Christie, of No. 5 Bethune-street, testified: I was a passenger in deceased's car on Monday evening; I saw the man alluded to in the car when I got in; he was sitting in the corner at the rear of the car; after we got under headway he commenced abusing the conductor, calling him names; the latter smiled and took it cooly; but when he asked for the fare, he said he had given him thirty cents on his way down and had not received his change; he then refused to pay anything; the conductor said he must pay or be put off; the man said, "who'll put me off?" and the conductor replied that he would; he stopped the car and called to the driver, who looked in for a moment, and the car went on; the man got up and put himself in a position as if to strike the conductor, and said he would call for an officer and have the latter arrested; he told the conductor he would fight him, and they got out on the platform; what occurred then I can't say; I heard loud talking and looked out of the door, when I saw the man on the sidewalk running after the car as it to get on; he could not get on while the car was in motion, and then he jumped behind, caught hold of the railing with his hands, and struck at the conductor; I suppose that was the time he stabbed him; I saw no knife; I did not see where he struck the conductor, but saw him make a pass at him with his fist; I saw nothing more—indeed, I had no idea that the conductor was stabbed, as the car had gone a half block before he said he was stabbed, so that the man had full time to get away; when the officer came up, he ran in the direction the man went, but soon returned and attended to the wounded man; the man was probably about five feet ten inches in height; with that exception I agree with the description given by previous witnesses; I have no doubt but I would know him if I should see him.

Daniel M. Elmore, the other passenger, and a resident of New-Jersey, testified that when the car turned the corner of Church the man asked the conductor how much he stole? the latter replied "all he could get," or something like that; he then called the conductor a d—d thief and said conductors and railroads generally were thieves; the conductor appeared to pay but little attention and made no reply. Witness corroborated the testimony of Mr. Christie. He said he thought the man was either an American or an Englishman, and about 35 years of age. A peculiarity was that although his hair was dark, the eyes were a light color—blue or grey.

House Surgeon Bell described the nature of the wound as found on the *post mortem* examination, adding that "the deceased might have been saved had we had him ten minutes sooner. He never spoke after he came in, and was only kept alive by artificial respiration and stimulants."

The jury rendered a verdict of homicide against some person unknown, and recommended that the authorities offer a proper reward for the arrest and conviction of the accused.

THE CITY POOR.

The Relief Extended at the Police Prisons Yesterday.

Yesterday the new system of relieving the deserving poor, under the auspices of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, was inaugurated at the various Police Prisons of the City. The method adopted of reaching those needing and deserving assistance is doubtless the best that could be devised, but to supply the needs of the deserving, and at the same time protect the charity from inroads upon the part of the professional vagrant, was a problem difficult of solution. The Commissioners intending to furnish a full meal each day between 7 and 11 o'clock A. M. to the temporarily needy, it was decided that the meals should be provided at the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market Police Prisons, and that those entitled to partake of them should be provided with cards from the Captains of Police. The order of Superintendent Kennedy directed the Captains to issue these tickets on each morning to such of the lodgers at the Station-houses during the previous night as to them should appear needy and deserving, taking special care to exclude the useless creature who spends every day in begging or petty theft, and every night as a Station-house lodger, and known in Police nomenclature as the "bummer" or "revolver."

The preparations were made in accordance with this arrangement, and yesterday morning bountiful repasts, consisting of excellent bread, meat and soup, were in readiness in the kitchens of the Police Prisons attached to the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market.

The Captains at the various Station-houses issued to each person selected as recipient of public charity a small card, stating the name, age and sex of the bearer, and these being presented to the keepers of the prisons, entitled the holder to a meal. At the Tombs one hundred and six were presented, at Jefferson Market ninety-one, and at Essex Market thirty-five. Every person was at liberty to eat without limit, and very many gave evidence of long abstinence by the voracity displayed. At the Tombs the applicants presented the untidy appearance of street vagabonds, but at Jefferson and Essex they were generally persons of clean and thrifty exterior, being apparently laboring men and women and seemingly ill at ease in their new position as pensioners on public bounty. Many of them were persons who, met upon the street, would be taken as well-to-do mechanics and never suspected as wanting a meal; yet, one of the best-appearing of this class casually dropped the remark in the hearing of one of the prison *attachés* that he had not tasted food for two days. Generally the pensioners gave no glimpse into the sad history of their lives, but ate the meal and went away without exchanging a word among themselves or with the prison officials. Many seemed impressed by a sense of deeper degradation by being obliged to thread their way through a prison to a pauper's meal, and one poor, cleanly, honest-appearing woman almost burst into tears when mistaken for a prisoner by one of the officials.

The expense attendant upon this new movement of the Commissioners for the relief of the poor, will be confined almost entirely to the cost of the meat, vegetables, and the bread consumed, as the cooking is done in the prison kitchens, by the prison cooks, and is served up in the apartments attached to the kitchens. At the Tombs the extra demand compelled the purchase of an additional stove and boiler, and a few more tin platters and cups were provided at each of the prisons. It is estimated that the cost for each person fed will amount to at least twenty cents, not an extravagant cost when the excellence of the articles provided and the capacious appetites to be satisfied are taken into consideration. Yesterday the supply provided exceeded the demand, but this circumstance is not likely to be repeated when the keepers have been enabled by experience to estimate the probable number of guests to be served. The charity will undoubtedly extend relief in many deserving cases, but still very many of the starving thousands, who cannot consent to spend a night in the Station-houses to qualify themselves for a breakfast, will not be reached.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Legislative Investigation Continued—The Testimony of Officers—What is Done at the Repair Shop—Firemen and Politics.

The Legislative Committee on Cities, authorized to take testimony relative to the workings and management of the Metropolitan Fire Department, reassembled at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday. The first witness examined was Commissioner *Wilson*, recalled. He testified as to the efficiency of the Department and the amount of expenses, and explained the manner of purchasing supplies, and the process of repairing engines.

Mr. Charles Chapin, Superintendent of the fire telegraph, testified that he had erected telegraph lines to the residences of the Commissioners, and, by order of Gen. Shaler, to the office of the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company, Park-place; Mr. Myers ordered a wire laid to the Westminster Hotel; witness had a horse to visit the fire towers, but it was taken from him five weeks ago and given to the Assistant Engineer.

Dr. Charles McMillon was next called: He said he was physician to the Department, also Division Surgeon of the First Division of the State Militia, on the staff of Gen. Shaler; attended headquarters daily; had made no estimate as to what he should charge the Department for his services; had been on duty four hours some days; he also attended to his regular practice.

Henry A. Gilbertson was the next witness: He was Superintendent of the repair-yard; had been in that position five years; his salary was $1,200 per year; was a practical mechanic; could run an engine, but was not a practical engineer; had served three years as a machinist; had had boilers examined at the yard; had never had a boiler examined and then sold it; there has never been more than one stationary boiler used in the yard; considered himself competent to examine boilers; also had engineers competent to do the same; did not rely wholly upon the judgment of the engineers in the test of boilers; had never been examined as an engineer.

Mr. Murphy called attention to the fact that he should be compelled to notify the Police authorities that the Fire Commissioners had engaged as an examining engineer a man who did not profess to be a practical engineer, thereby endangering the lives of the people.

Witness resumed—Thirty-three men were employed in the yard; he kept the time of the men; had three old engines on hand ready for service; two others were undergoing repairs; never paid a cent to any man for procuring him the position of Superintendent; never received a bonus on sales of old material; had no favorites in his employ. Witness then explained how some of the men made overtime, for which they were credited on the pay-roll, saying they did it by working nights; a clerk in the yard made out the pay-rolls, and witness looked over them to see if they were right.

Henry M. Van Wart was next called: He was foreman of Engine Company No. 33; he had known of men of his company being absent for political purposes; if an engine needs repair, a form is filled up by the foreman of the company, and the apparatus is sent to the repair-yard; certificates of fuel were signed by himself; had been a fireman since 1852; thought the force of each company should be increased, and that the pay of the men should be augmented; himself and some of his men had folded election tickets while in the volunteer service; there was no order prohibiting it.

Wm. Banhan, Jr., testified that he had been a member of the Volunteer Fire Department; since an engineer in the present Department, he had attended political meetings in citizen's dress, but none in 1868; never attended a political meeting without first obtaining a leave of absence from the Chief Engineer; there were orders prohibiting members of the Department from taking any part whatever in political meetings; the blank forms now in use by the Department were so perfect that the companies could tell just what property they had on hand at a moment's glance; unlike the practice in the Volunteer Department, at present engines were not allowed to be sent to the repair-shop when only slightly disabled.

Joseph L. Purdy was called: He was formerly Superintendent of the repair-yard; is a practical machinist; he established the repair-yard; was detailed as Superintendent by the Chief Engineer; personally inspected and tested boilers himself; thought the Superintendent should be competent to perform that duty; did not know as to the competency of the present Superintendent; was now assistant engineer; had three engineers under his control; the prices paid to the workmen in the repair-shops were fixed by the old Department; had found it necessary under his administration to employ men to work nights; had never heard of the men being assessed for political purposes; if a foreman should allow his men to electioneer and charges were preferred against him, he would, were it in his power, dismiss him.

William Burns testified that he was Superintendent of horses; in 1867 he purchased about twenty-five horses, at an average price of $310; did not purchase all the horses; horses were now purchased by Commissioners Galloway and Wilson; never received a bonus from the dealers; never purchased horses without permission; then bought them in open market; had nine span horses under his charge; never furnished Gen. Shaler or any member of his staff with horses on gala days; his salary was $2,500 per annum; was appointed to his position by the old Board; had general charge of all the horses; when sick they were placed under his treatment; employed two stable keepers at $16 per month each; one horse owned personally by Gen. Shaler and used by the Department, was fed at the Department stables; it was necessary to have first-class horses to serve the purposes of the Department; in his opinion the horses were bought at a remarkably low price; he had not received a diploma as a veterinary surgeon, but considered himself capable of treating diseases of horses; treated 103 horses in 1867, 100 of them successfully.

Charles E. Gildersleeve next testified: He was Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners; the greatest number of vacancies in the Department occurred on the 30th of December, 1867; the pay-rolls were made up under his supervision three days before the end of each month; did not know from whom the cloth was purchased of which uniforms were made; witness said that by examining the pay-rolls he could explain how it happened that $3,000 more were paid in December than in November, although the force was not so large in the former as in the latter month; the bill for cloth had never been presented; an assessment of ten dollars on each man of the force had been made by the Union Republican Committee; not all the men paid; it was understood as a voluntary contribution; witness gave his opinion to the men, but not in the capacity of secretary, that it would be for their interest to pay the assessment; he gave his opinion to the men as a friend, knowing how such matters were conducted; believed the money was paid to Waldo Hutchins, Treasurer of the Republican Committee; witness' political views were in sympathy with the party known as Radical Republicans; the money collected from the men passed through witness' hands; was Secretary of the old Board; the Committee on Supplies of the old Board made all purchases; under the new Board the duties are divided; the President of the Board had control of the issuing of feed, but not the purchasing of it; the feed was issued on requisitions from the foreman; there are two companies in the Department without a foreman; thought the vacancies were not filled on grounds of economy; some thought there was no necessity for a foreman and an assistant foreman; in his opinion there was necessity for having both officers; did not think it possible that any portion of the money of the Department had been given to the Union Central Committee in the Fall of 1867 for political purposes; never heard of a "ring," of which Gen. Shaler and Mr. Wilson were members. Witness then gave testimony as to the manner in which the Committee on Supplies held their meetings and kept the minutes of the same, after which the Committee adjourned till to-day, 10 o'clock.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The County Tax Levy—Increase of Judges' and Clerks' Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Roche in the chair.

Petitions were received from the officers of Eleventh Regiment and the Fourth Regiment Veteran Zouaves for armories. They were referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms.

The salary of Thomas Maloney, messenger in the Surrogate's office, was increased to $1,500 per annum.

A resolution was offered to appoint a Librarian to the Supreme Court, with a salary of $1,500 per annum.

Mr. Willman said that he should move to amend the resolution by increasing the salary of the Librarian of the Supreme Court to the same amount.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended, was then adopted.

A communication was received from Recorder Hackett and Judge Russell, asking that the salaries of the Clerk of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Sessions, and his deputy, be increased.

In accordance therewith a resolution by Mr. Tweed was adopted, increasing the Clerk's salary to $5 000 per annum, and his deputy's to $4,000.

Mr. Herrman offered a resolution to increase the salary of the City Judge to $10,000 per annum.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend the resolution by adding the name of the Recorder for the same amount.

Mr. Roche moved that the Surrogate also be added.

Mr. Tweed said that undoubtedly the Recorder deserved an increase of salary quite as much as either of the other two officials named, but there is a provision of law which prevents, it is supposed, in his case, such an increase being made. The Recorder's friends were, he said, examining the law so as to be quite sure on the point, and perhaps it would be as well to let the matter lay over for the present.

The amendments, however, were adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was also adopted.

A communication from the Board of Coroners asking for the appointment of a messenger to the Board, the amount of compensation to be determined by the Board of Supervisors, was referred to a committee.

A communication was received from the Judges of the Supreme Court asking for an increase of the salary of Mr. Ryan, one of the Court Clerks. It was referred.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Sheriff Kelly, official services for the quarter, $4,984 57; Roe & Co., printing and stationery, $6,258 28; Seymour & Co., stationery, $6,711 10; law books, $270.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY.

The Committee on Annual Taxes presented an ordinance making the annual appropriations for the support of the County Government for 1868. The following are the items:

Advertising	$45,000 00
Care of Coles' Bridge	3,602 89
College of the City of New-York	120,000 00
Common Schools for State	891,735 08
Comptroller's Office—Contingencies	8,000 00
Inspection of Buildings, contingencies	5,000 00
County contingencies	60,000 00
Coroners' fees	36,500 00
County Treasurer contingencies	10,000 00
Disbursements and fees of County officers and witnesses	72,000 00
Election expenses	95,500 00
Institution of the Blind	2,760 00
Lighting, cleaning and supplies for County offices	100,000 00
Care of McComb's Dam Bridge	2,400 00
Board of Health	137,088 53
State Lunatic Asylum	3,029 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	7,000 00
Printing—Legislative Department	60,000 00
Printing—Executive and Judiciary Departments	35,600 00
Police fund	2,690,832 15
Police contingent expenses	10,250 00
Repairs to County buildings	50,000 00
Stationery, law and blank books	60,000 00
Stationery for Commissioners of Taxes	14,500 00
Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Children	102,000 00
Supplies for Police	76,089 00
Support of prisoners in County Jail	14,650 00

The report of the Committee was adopted.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met last evening, Commissioner Wilson J. Small, President *pro. tem.*

The Committees on Course of Studies and Teachers, were appointed a Joint Committee to take the testimony of the Superintendent of schools, his assistants, the Clerk of this Board, and such Principals, assistants, teachers and other parties, as it may deem advisable to summon, with reference to complaints frequently made, of late, that the course of studies pursued in the public schools, the number of studies, the rules governing their acquisition and teaching, and the time required for their completion are too arduous, and cause serious injury to the physical and mental energies of both teachers and pupils.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the First Ward, complaining that the proposed extension of Church-street if carried out, would cut off a portion of Primary School building No. 33, in Trinity-place. It was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

A number of bills amounting to $500 were endorsed by the Finance Committee, and ordered to be paid.

A great deal of routine business, of comparatively little public importance, was afterward transacted, and the Board adjourned until the first Wednesday evening in March next.

Report of Superintendent Kennedy on Buildings in New-York and Brooklyn.

On the 4th of January, Police Superintendent John A. Kennedy issued a general order to the Captains of Police, requiring them to make a detailed report of the number of public buildings, houses of worship, stores, warehouses, dwellings, tenement-houses, manufactories and workshops completed in this City and Brooklyn during the year 1867. From these reports the Superintendent made a consolidated report to the Police Commissioners yesterday, by which it appears that 4,859 edifices were completed and made ready for occupancy in the two cities during the past year, and that there were 1,670 buildings in an unfinished condition at the close of the year. Of those finished in New-York, there were of stone, 6; stone front, 589; brick, 1,004; brick front, 76; iron, 5; iron and brick, 25; frame, 368; total, 2,073. Of those finished in Brooklyn there were of stone, 12; stone front, 335; brick, 709; brick front, 9; frame, 1,721; total, 2,786; grand total, 4,859. Of those unfinished in New-York there were of stone, 13; stone front, 383; brick, 321; brick front, 34; iron and brick, 1; frame, 55; total, 807. Of those unfinished in Brooklyn there were of stone, 10; stone front, 107; brick, 299; brick front, 4; frame, 443; total, 863. Grand total unfinished, 1,670. Whole number finished and unfinished, 6,529. A detailed enumeration of the buildings accompanying the report shows that in New-York the finished buildings consist of: Public buildings, 26; stores and warehouses, 317; dwellings less than three stories, 261; tenement-houses, 486; houses of worship, 26; first-class dwellings, 658; manufactories, workshops, &c., 299; total, 2,073. The buildings remaining unfinished are: public buildings, 20; houses of worship, 13; stores and warehouses, 82; first-class (three-story) dwellings, 465; dwellings less than three stories, 42; tenement-houses, 149; manufactories, 36; total, 807. In Brooklyn the finished buildings consist of: Public buildings, 12; houses of worship, 19; stores and warehouses, 108; first-class dwellings, 1,166; dwellings less than three stories, 1,106; tenement-houses, 226; manufactories, workshops, &c., 149; total, 2,783. The unfinished buildings are: Public buildings, 5; houses of worship, 12; stores and warehouses, 28; first-class dwellings, 478; dwellings less than three stories, 293; tenement-houses, 34; workshops, &c., 13; total, 863.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Richmond County Agricultural Society.—The Richmond County Agricultural Society met yesterday at the New Dorp Club Grounds, Staten Island, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—R. W. Cameron, Esq. Vice-Presidents—J. J. Crook, J. H. Underhill, Thomas Sampson, Eder Vreeland and Peter S. Mandell. Corresponding Secretary—Ephraim Clark, M. D. Recording Secretary and Treasurer—Hiram Dixon, Esq. Messrs. Clark, Anddlston and O'Brien were appointed a committee to draft resolutions to be engrossed by the Secretary, Mr. Dixon, and afterward to be presented to the retiring President. The meeting then adjourned.

Fatal Burning Accident.—On Friday evening last a pedler named Keyes called on Mrs. Mary Ann Duffin, at No. 60 Mulberry-street, and endeavored to dispose of a new kind of kerosene oil lamp, which he represented as non-explosive. Mrs. Duffin declined to purchase until she saw a practical illustration of the non-explosive properties of the lamp, when Keyes lighted one. He had scarcely done so when the lamp exploded, scattering the burning oil over the face and body of Mrs. Duffin, who sustained such severe injuries that she died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Rollins will hold an inquest to-day.

Mayor's Office.—The Mayor has received from the Common Council a resolution to pave Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, with the Stafford wooden pavement. The resolution is accompanied by a petition signed by a large number of property owners on the avenue in favor of the same. The Mayor will retain the resolution for one week before taking action thereon.

The Dangers of Barnegat.—A petition to Congress is receiving many signatures asking that $30,000 be appropriated for the purpose of opening a new inlet between Little Egg Harbor Inlet and Sandy Hook. A great many vessels are wrecked, and a great deal of property is lost annually on this coast for the want of a safe passage for vessels up and down the bay.

Entertainment.—Mrs. Ellet, author of *Queens of American Society*, will give readings, humorous and dramatic, this evening, in aid of the Helping-Hand Association, a society of ladies to raise their fallen and degraded sisterhood, at the lecture room, Church of the Holy Trinity. The programme is highly interesting.

Remitted.—The Secretary of the Treasury has remitted the sentence of forfeiture, pronounced recently under the Revenue laws, in regard to a case of silk shawls, the property of Duden Freres & Co., of No. 454 Broadway, and Brussels, Belgium, the forfeiture having been incurred without wilful negligence or any intention to defraud the Government.

Items.—At 10:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the front cellar of No. 175 Broadway, owned and occupied by the Germania Insurance Company, resulting in a damage of $200. It was caused by a lighted match carelessly thrown among some papers....Mrs. J. D. Gilmore, baker, at No. 206 Greenwich-street, forwarded thirty loaves of bread to the Sixth Ward Police Station, to be distributed among the homeless poor....Morris Beck, a German emigrant, was found yesterday in the Eighth-avenue quite insensible, the result of exposure and want of food. He had no friends and no employment. The Police attended to his wants.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

SENTENCES OF CRIMINALS.

As yesterday was to be the last day that Judge Benedict was to sit in this City, the various criminals who were to be sentenced were brought up, and a crowd of persons was present to hear the sentences, showing that the attention of people is beginning to be called to violations of the Internal Revenue law, of which most of the criminals had been guilty.

FRAUDULENT CIGAR STAMPS.

The United States vs. Oscar Hoyme.—The first business was the argument of a motion for a new trial in this case, in which the accused was convicted of having put fraudulent revenue stamps on boxes of cigars which he sold. His counsel, Mr. Dittenhoeffer, argued on the evidence that the verdict was not according to the weight of evidence. Mr. Bell replied briefly in behalf of the United States. The Judge said that the evidence was abundantly sufficient to sustain the verdict, and denied the motion. Mr. Bell then moved for sentence.

Hoyme, on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, in an indistinct voice appealed to the Court to give him a chance to earn an honest livelihood.

The Judge said: "The offence of which you have been convicted is a serious one. You have had a fair trial before an impartial jury; they found you guilty, and the Court concurs in their verdict. The offence is a great one, by reason of the difficulty of its discovery, and the effect of it upon the revenue, and I deem it my duty so impose a penalty which shall be a severe punishment upon you, and shall deter others from committing similar offences. It must be understood in the community that violations of the Internal Revenue law are to be punished with severity. The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned for two years at Sing Sing."

Hoyme's wife, on learning the sentence, broke out into loud lamentations, and was removed from the Court-room.

DISTILLING WITHOUT LICENSE.

Ferdinand Boyster, who had pleaded guilty to distilling without a license, was brought up for sentence. The Judge said there were hardly any mitigating circumstances in the case, except the fact that he had pleaded guilty and thus saved the Government the expense of a trial, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for fifteen months at Sing Sing.

ANOTHER DISTILLER.

George Nicholas, convicted of distilling without a license, was asked if he had anything to say why he should not be sentenced. He said, through an interpreter, that he was not the owner of the still, but had refrained from telling the real owner because he did not expect to be convicted, but he was now willing to give the name and residence of the real party. The Judge directed the name to be taken and the prisoner to be remanded until he should come over again.

STILL ANOTHER.

Jacob Lowenstein, convicted of the same offence, was brought up. The Judge, in consideration of the recommendation by the jury to the mercy of the Court, and of the fact that the accused was a young man who appeared to have been led into his present position partly from want and partly by being imposed upon by others, and that he had been already thirty days imprisoned, sentenced him to a further imprisonment of thirty days.

SELLING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

William Spike, convicted of selling counterfeit money, was next brought up. His counsel stated for him that he had been instrumental, since his arrest, in securing for the Government some counterfeit plates which were of great value to the Government, and that Col. Wood, of the Detective service, had stated to him that this fact should be communicated to the Court in mitigation of his sentence.

Mr. Bell, on behalf of the Government, corroborated the statement, and said that Col. Wood had requested him to bring the matter to the attention of the Court.

The Judge, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, sentenced the accused to six years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Frederick Davis, who had pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps, was next brought. His counsel said that he had received the money in the usual course of business, and had attempted to pass it away, supposing that he had the right so to do.

The Judge said that he was unable to accept the statement as being the real fact of the case; that the accused was going with his wife when passing it, and had gone into thirteen stores buying small things and receiving change, before being arrested. He was, therefore, sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned for two years, at hard labor, at Sing Sing.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States vs. Neils Erickson.—In this case Mr. Bell said that the jury had disagreed on the question of whether the alleged larceny was committed on the high seas or in Mobile Harbor, which went to the jurisdiction of the Court. Under these circumstances he did not deem it his duty to have him tried again, but would move his discharge upon his own recognizance.

DEFAULTING TELLER IN NATIONAL BANK.

The United States vs. Robert Osgood.—The accused in this case was teller in the Irving National Bank, and having been guilty of a defalcation pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor, under the National Bank act. The bank officers stated to the Court that the accused was very respectably connected, and had been led into this transaction by a bad companion, but that they had no personal feeling about, but had felt it their duty to prosecute.

The Judge said that it was certainly their duty to do so, and that their course in that regard was to be commended. The prisoner was then sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

ARREST OF BANKRUPT—JUDGMENT FOR FRAUD.

In the Matter of Charles G. Patterson, a Bankrupt.—Blatchford, J.—On the 8th of November, 1866, one Shepard recovered a judgment against the bankrupt in the Superior Court of the City o

New-York for $815 99, on his default for want of an answer, the summons and complaint in the action having been served on him personally on the 8th of May, 1866, in the City of New-York. The complaint set forth that on the 9th of April, 1858, Shepard advanced to the bankrupt $500 for the express purpose of buying and paying for some goods, to be shipped to another person, and the bankrupt received that sum from Shepard in a fiduciary capacity as the agent of Shepard, to buy, pay for and ship the goods, and agreed to collect the bill for the goods and refund the money to Shepard; and that the bankrupt did not use the money for that purpose, but fraudulently misapplied it, and had never refunded it. On the 25th of June, 1867, the bankrupt filed his petition in bankruptcy, and was adjudicated a bankrupt on the 12th of September, 1867. He now represents to the Court, that on the 29th of January, 1868, Shepard issued to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York an execution on said judgment, commanding him to arrest the bankrupt and commit him to jail until he shall pay the judgment or be discharged according to law, and that the execution is in the hands of the Sheriff, and he is about to arrest the bankrupt on it. On these facts the bankrupt asks this Court to enjoin the Sheriff from arresting the bankrupt on the execution during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy. It is claimed on the part of the bankrupt that the judgment in question is a debt which will be discharged by a discharge under the act; that the original cause of action was merged in the judgment; that the judgment is now the only debt; that it cannot be said, under section 33 of the act, that the debt was created by fraud, because the original claim, though created by fraud, was extinguished by the judgment, and the fraud disappeared when the judgment was obtained; that the judgment alone, and not the claim created by fraud, is provable under the act; that as the judgment is provable, a discharge will discharge it; that, therefore, the bankrupt is by the last clause of section 26 exempt from arrest on the judgment during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy; and that, under section 21, the Court can enjoin an execution on the judgment. I cannot assent to these views. The question as to whether the debt which is represented by the judgment was created by the fraud of the bankrupt I regard as concluded by the judgment. It was recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction on the personal service of a complaint setting forth all the facts making up the fraud. The question is, therefore, *res adjudicata* as between the parties to the judgment, who are the same parties now before this Court. The only other question is whether the debt is one excepted by section 33 of the act, from the operation of a discharge. That section provides that "no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, shall be discharged under this act." It is claimed by the bankrupt that the debt in this case being in the shape of a judgment, this Court cannot, in applying the 33d section, go behind the judgment to see whether the claim on which the judgment was recovered was created by fraud; that the judgment, which is now the only debt, was created by the claim, and not by the fraud, and that, although the judgment was created by the claim and the claim by the fraud, yet the judgment was not created by the fraud. This view is unsound. Wherever the debt, no matter whether it be in the shape of a judgment, or in any other form, was created by fraud, had its root and origin in fraud, there it is not to be discharged. To hold that the recovery of a judgment in an action, where the grievances of the complaint is fraud, condemns that very fraud, by so merging the original claim that the judgment cannot be said to be a debt created by the fraud set out in the complaint as the ground for recovering the judgment, would fritter away entirely the good sense and plain intention of the 33d section. The case of Bangs vs. Watson, (9 Gray, 211,) cited to sustain this view, does not, in my judgment, support it, and I have been referred to no case which leads to any such conclusion. The debt in this case not being one to be effected by a discharge, the bankrupt is not exempt from arrest upon it, and the application is denied.

Sanford Le Baron and Porter for the bankrupt. Elliott F. Shepard for the creditor.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION—MOTION TO REMOVE DANIEL DREW.

In the matter of the application of the People of the State of New-York, by Marshall B. Champlain, their Attorney-General, for the removal of Daniel Drew from his office of Director and Treasurer of the Erie Railway Company.—In connection with the litigation between Mr. Frank Work and Daniel Drew and others, Directors of the Erie Railway Company, already published in our columns, a motion was made to-day in behalf of the People of the State of New-York to have Daniel Drew, who is the Treasurer and also a Director of the Company, removed from office. Various acts of misconduct and abuse of trust are recited in the petition upon which the order to show cause was granted. The following is the substance of the charges against Mr. Drew:

The petition is presented by the Attorney-General in pursuance of the provisions of the revised statutes which authorize applications for the removal and suspension of directors of corporations when guilty of misconduct or abuse of trust. It contains substantially the same allegations as are recited in the complaint of Frank Work, a director of the Company, who obtained an injunction a few days since, (particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES,) at least so far as relates to the issue of the 58,000 shares of stock. The petition charges that Mr. Drew is guilty of a violation of duty, not only in having entered into an agreement with his co-directors, but in aiding and abetting in the illegal issue of 3,000 shares of stock to himself, and in the improperly issuing of the other 28,000 shares for unauthorized purposes. It furthermore charges that Mr. Drew is largely "short" of stock, and that by selling the stock "short" he has placed himself in a position in which it is for his interest to injure and depreciate the stock of the Company instead of promoting its prosperity, and has thus placed his personal interests in direct hostility to those of the Company. The petition also charges Mr. Drew and some of the other directors of the Erie Railway Company with having been in the year 1864, largely interested in the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, the stock of which was of little value; and with inducing the Erie Railway Company to enter into a contract for the completion, equipment and operation, by the Erie Railroad Company, of the railroad of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, the terms of which contract were unduly favorable to the latter Company. That recently, and since the 1st of January last, Mr. Drew has procured the officers of the Erie Railway Company to issue to him and his associates a large amount of Erie stock in exchange for stock held by them of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company; that this issue was made surreptitiously, and not in pursuance of any special resolution of the Board of Directors, and was without the knowledge of the Directors; that after Mr. Drew had received his stock, on being inquired of by one of his co-directors, he denied that any such stock had been issued. The issue is claimed to have been made in pursuance of a general resolution of the Board of Directors passed in 1867, authorizing the officers of the Company to exchange their stock for the stock of other companies held under lease; but it is alleged that the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company is not, in fact, held under lease, and that Mr. Drew procured the issue of this stock both for the purpose of enabling him to throw the stock upon the market, and thus to further his schemes for depressing the stock, and also for the purpose of defeating or impeding any action which might be instituted in behalf of the Erie Railway Company to set aside the contract for the completion and operation of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad. The petition concludes with a prayer that Mr. Drew may be removed from office for misconduct and abuse of his trusts. The following is the order:

Granted by Judge Barnard—The Attorney-General of the State of New-York, prosecuting in behalf of the People of the State of New-York, having presented to this Court a petition verified on the 19th of February, 1868, alleging various acts of misconduct and abuse of his trust by Daniel Drew, as a director of the Erie Railway Company, and also Treasurer of said Company, and praying for his suspension and removal. Now, on motion of Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General, and of Charles A. Rappallo, of counsel, it is ordered that the said application on said petition be heard by this Court at a special term thereof, to be held at Chambers, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard and that the said Daniel Drew do show cause, at the time and place last aforesaid, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and why such further or such other order should not be made in the premises as may be just and proper. And it appearing from said petition that the said Daniel Drew has abused his trust as such director, it is hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, further ordered, that in the mean time, and until the further order of this Court on the hearing and decision of said application, the said Daniel Drew be and he is hereby suspended from exercising his office as a director of the Erie Railway Company; and he is hereby prohibited, while so suspended, from doing, or attempting to do, any act as a director of said Company. (A copy.)

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

For relators, Attorney-General Champlain and Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

James A. Thompson vs. Wallace Barnes impleaded, &c.—This action is brought to recover the amount of three promissory notes of about $600 each, loaned to one Jared Pratt in 1860; also a draft given by said Pratt on defendants for another loan of $716 97. Soon after the loans were made, as the complaint alleges, Pratt failed in business, and was about to make an assignment to the plaintiff in this action, plaintiff to be a preferred creditor, but at the request of defendants, and upon their stipulation to pay all of Pratt's indebtedness to plaintiff, Pratt was induced to forgo his intention of making an assignment, and to make a bill of sale of his property to defendants. Plaintiff alleges that defendants have neglected to pay plaintiff the amount of Pratt's indebtedness or any part thereof, whereupon he brings this action.

In answer defendant Barnes denies that any promise was made by him to pay Pratt's indebtedness to plaintiff on his making a bill of sale, and alleges that if such promise was made it was made by his partner, Dunbar, and not by himself; he also alleges that Pratt was owing the firm at the time of making the bill of sale $16,000, and that he agreed to make a bill of sale of all his property, which he represented to be worth $20,000, whereas he reserved some $5,000 worth of goods that were in another store. And for a final defence he alleges that the claim is outlawed, suit not having been commenced till more than six years after the cause of action arose. The evidence was conflicting as to the agreement that was made by defendants in consideration of the bill of sale. Sealed verdict.

G. W. Cotterill for plaintiff; W. E. Curtis and Jas. S. Stearnes for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM. FEB. 19.

DECISION IN PRACTICE—IS SECURITY NECESSARY ON APPEAL FROM AN ORDER?

Christy vs. Libby.—The defendant in this case demurred to the plaintiff's complaint. The demurrer was overruled at Special Term, and an order entered giving the defendant twenty days in which to answer on payment of costs. The defendant appealed to the General Term from the order overruling the demurrer within the twenty days provided for in the order. The plaintiff, after the expiration of the twenty days, gave notice of an application for judgment. The defendant thereupon applied for an order staying the plaintiff's proceedings, claiming that the appeal from the order operated to stay the judgment on the merits until the issue of law was disposed of. Judge Brady granted the stay, on condition that the defendant give security.

In deciding the motion, Judge Brady gave the following opinion:

BRADY, J.—The appeal in this case on the part of the defendant is one from an order under the provisions of section 349 of the code, (Phipps vs. Van Cott, 4 Abbott, 90,) and such an appeal does not operate *per se* as a stay of proceedings. (Hicks vs. Smith, 4 Abbott, 285, and cases cited; Ferry vs. The Bank of Central New-York, 9 Abbott, 100; Genin vs. Chadsey, 12 Abbott, 69.) The order overruling a demurrer is not an exception to the rule. The case of Stewart vs. The Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad Co., 12 How., Pr. Rep. 437, in which a distinction was made between such an order and others was overruled in Hicks vs. Smith, and for reasons which are approved. If the defendant does not answer during the period allowed for that purpose, the plaintiff would be entitled to judgment. The appeal from the order delays the plaintiff's recovery until it is submitted to and decided by the General Term, which would, in effect, extend the period allowed to serve the answer, and thus substantially nullifying the order requiring it to be put in within the time named. The appellant, by his own act, therefore, withholds from the plaintiff the right to the effective power of the Court. A stay of proceedings might also jeopardize the collection of the demand, and should not, as a general rule, be granted without security. If the General Term affirm the order appealed from, but gives to the appellant liberty to answer, the bond given ceases to exist as a liability, either of surety or principal, unless otherwise provided by the bond. If the leave should be withheld and an appeal be taken to the Court of Appeals, a stay would follow if the security were given required by statute in such cases. In this case the defendant received the money claimed to be due as a collector, and though he sets up jurisdiction over him in another tribunal, he is held to answer in this action by the deliberate judgment of this Court. Under such circumstances the stay should not be ordered without security, and such must be the result of this motion. I think the defendant should give a bond in $5,000, conditioned that the defendant will pay any sum that may be recovered in this action, if the order appealed from be affirmed and the defendant be not granted leave to answer and does not appeal from the General Term of this Court to the Court of Appeals within thirty days after such decision. It is also directed that the order to be entered hereon be settled on two days' notice.

Amos G. Hull for the defendant; C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 19.

By Judge Barnard.

Isaac C. Kiersted vs. Camille R. Kiersted; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Budlong vs. Armstrong; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Benjamin P. Jones vs. Thomas Butler; reference ordered to ascertain the facts: motion may be brought on on one day's notice.

John Stock vs. Louis Steine; motion granted—no costs.

Henry E. Gramm vs. Henry Naef; motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event without prejudice.

Appleton vs. Warner, &c.; I think the stay asked for not unreasonable; engrossed copy of order to be submitted for fiat.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Judge Jones.

Mary A. Whittingham, Administratrix, vs. The Yuba Gold and Silver Mining Company; motion denied without costs.

Caroline Kracma vs. Emanuel George; proceedings dismissed.

Simon Sondheim vs. Bertha Owens; default opened on payment of $112 31 costs, and disbursements.

Edward G. Nickerson vs. The American Telegraph Company; motion granted.

William Sulzbacker et al. vs. Barak Seligmann; motion granted without costs.

In the matter of James T. Watson, for the appointment of a guardian; guardian appointed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Judge Brady.

Burns vs. Burns; Counsel fee of $250 and $12 per week alimony; plaintiff to write in deed as to property referred to on the motion.

Miner vs. Somerville; motion denied on payment of $10 costs.

Feitritch vs. Rosenthal; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. (See opinion.)

Wilmurt vs. Frederici; motion granted.

Chapin vs. Watson; motion granted, defendant stipulating not to sue.

Merrill vs. Carrere; form of order suggested.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

IMPANNELING OF THE GRAND JURY.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the Grand Jury was impanneled, with Mr. Jas. M. Cooper as foreman. In charging the jury, Judge INGRAHAM referred in the usual terms to its duties, and afterward alluded specially to the prevalence of child-murder in the City of New-York, of late. His Honor said: "I cannot, however, in closing my remarks to you, avoid calling your attention to what I have seen frequently of late in the papers, with what truth I do not know. I refer to the case of an establishment existing in this City in regard to infant children. It seems to me if the charges in the paper, or the charges which have come in some measure before the public, are true, to require from your hands an investigation. I refer to the establishment where infants are sent for the purpose of being taken care of, and after a short time are found to die. I refrain from saying anything about that further than to submit it to your attention and call your notice to it, leaving it to you to take such course as you may see fit upon that subject."

THE CASEY MURDER TRIAL.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the trial of Richard Casey, for murder was resumed. Ex-Judge Stewart addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, reviewing the testimony and insisting that the shooting was perpetrated under the great bodily fear of the accused while he was being beaten and robbed, and hence was justifiable. If this view were not taken by the jurors, counsel argued, the highest verdict that could be rendered was for manslaughter in the third degree—certainly there was nothing to warrant a conviction for murder in either of the degrees.

After a brief recess Mr. Robert S. Hutchins, the Assistant District-Attorney, in a lengthy and exhaustive speech, contended for a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment. Only one witness was called by the defence, he said, to support the theory that the deceased attacked the prisoner first, and that what followed was done by the latter in self-defence. That witness swore that the parties stood face to face with each other at the time the firing occurred, which was shown to be false by the location and direction of the two shots, both of which entered the back of the head and lodged in the brain. "False in one particular, false in all," is the maxim of the law, and by this rule all the statements of the witness must be discarded as wholly unreliable.

The Court then charged the jury briefly, and at 3:30 o'clock the jurors retired to their room. Four hours afterward they were locked up for the night, as there was no probability, they said, of agreeing upon a verdict, and the Court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday the following cases were tried:

Adolph Schlauerback was tried for feloniously obtaining the sum of $800 from one John G. Reinhardt by false and fraudulent pretences. The accused advertised for a partner in the gold-leaf business, when the complainant applied, and, from the representations of the accused, Reinhardt parted with his money. Subsequently he ascertained the business was not what was represented, and then caused the arrest of prisoner.

After hearing the statements from several German witnesses, through an interpreter, there seemed to be much confusion about the facts, and the jury found the accused not guilty. He was, however, remanded to be tried on another charge for a like offence.

Catharine Grey, a street-walker, indicted for grand larceny, was tried for stealing the sum of $50 from one Washington Emery, whom she picked up in the street, and conveyed to her room in Essex-street. The jury, after being absent some time, returned to the Court with a verdict of not guilty.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

DAMAGES AGAINST A FERRY COMPANY.

Frederick Specht, infant, vs. The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company.—This action was brought to recover damages in the sum of $5,000, for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff in July last. It appeared by the evidence that at the time of the accident he was a passenger aboard the ferry-boat *Arizona*, which, on entering the slip at the foot of Broadway, E. D., ran into the bridge with great force, and caused one of the knee-beams to give way. The beam fell upon and crushed one of plaintiff's feet so badly that he was confined to his house for some time.

On the part of the defence it was claimed that Specht was leaning over the rail, in front of the chains, and did not hear the warning given by the hands aboard the boat, because he was deeply absorbed in reading a book. It was also shown that Mr. Chapel, the superintendent of the company, had procured medical attendance for Specht during his confinement, and that his parents had received $5 per week until he had fully recovered from his injuries. The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff, assessing the damages at $50.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 19.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

ALLEGED ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

An old man, named Michael Fleisch, was placed on trial yesterday, under an indictment charging him with having committed an assault with intent to kill, the complaining witness being one John Rapp. It appears that Rapp's wife and child were living at Fleisch's house, at the foot of Court-street, Mrs. Rapp being employed there nominally as housekeeper. One day in June last Rapp went there for the purpose of taking his child away, and began to throw stones into the back yard, where a number of women and children, including his own wife, had assembled. One of the stones having struck Mrs. Rapp, Fleisch ran out with a gun loaded with powder and shot and discharged it at Rapp (who was then on the fence about the yard,) a portion of the contents taking effect in the arms and breast. He had previously been struck on the neck himself with a stone, and had ordered Rapp away, but the latter refused to leave. In consequence of these injuries he was confined at the hospital for several days. On behalf of the prisoner it was claimed that he merely acted in self-defence, and a number of witnesses were examined who testified that he had always borne a good character. The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged.

For the People, District-Attorney Morris; for defence, Mr. Henry S. Bellows.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

John D. Lane, indicted for having stolen about thirty pounds of bluing and other property from the establishment of Samuel D. Bixby, at No. 74 Dey-street, New-York, where he had been employed as foreman, was placed on trial yesterday morning. A lot of property similar to that stolen was found at prisoner's place in Williamsburg, where he had started in business for himself, but Mr. Bixby could identify but a small portion of it. The jury convicted the prisoner of petit larceny, and Judge Fry fined him $100.

STEALING WHISKY.

Neil Cannon, indicted for having stolen a barrel of whisky from Patrick Murtagh, of Columbia-street, South Brooklyn, on the 29th of January last, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and two months. The prisoner is 25 years of age, and a watchman by occupation.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
3651—The People vs. Miller.
1151—Pierce vs. Reinhardt.
1155—Wright vs. Northrup.
1157—Terry et al. vs. Clute.
1159—Dunham vs. Lachenmeyer.
1161—Claflin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
1165—Blumenthal et al. vs. Cohen.
1163—Hertz et al. vs. Hartz.
1171—Barnes vs. Gilson et al.
1173—Hooper vs. Bailey et al.

Nos.
1175—Brown vs. Dean.
1177—Gardener vs. Watson.
1179—Galbraith vs. Wiley et al.
1183—Coolidge et al. vs. Skehan.
1189—Marx vs. Peterson et al.
1191—Matthews vs. Beiser, Jr. et al.
1193—Barrow vs. Strakosch.
1195—Quincy vs. Woodhouse, &c.
1197—Canton vs. Bruns.
1199—Morris vs. Slover.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1102—Bostwick vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
1260—Williams vs. Sergeant.
1152—Terry vs. Heron et al.
1164—Satterlee vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
1176—Field vs. Sutliff et al.
1296—Hall vs. De Long.
1296½—Zenor vs. Poissonnier.
1298—Poor vs. Frisbie.
1300—Chapin vs. Sigismund et al.
1302—Willis vs. Landmesser
1304—Johnson vs. Leland.

Nos.
1306—Leonard et al. vs. Hoyt
1308—Cockcroft vs. Colwell
1310—Israel vs. Hogan.
1312—Weld vs. Oruger et al.
1314—Bendall et al. vs. Page
1314½—Coggeshall vs. Beard et al.
1316—Crawford vs. Kemper, &c.
1318—White vs. The Mariposa Co.
1320—Woodward et al. vs. Silliman et al.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
611—Frobisher vs. L. I. R. R. Company.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
143—Hurlbut vs. Wright et al.
663—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
668—Tyson et al. vs. Moore et al.
883—Gould vs. Lyddon et al.
1081½—Matthews vs. Hobby.
900—Monahan vs. Spotts et al., Adm'rs.

Nos.
1062½—Bradley vs. Somerindyke et al.
258—Howard vs. Wright.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
225—Mussey vs. Murray.
896—Gilmor vs. McKibbin et al.
571—Devancey vs. Stevenson
431—Venoist vs. Pinckney.
713—Kirtland, assignee, vs. Northrup et al.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
819—Goodman vs. Wolbry et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
132—Ackerman vs. Ackerman et al.
149—Lath. Sewing M. Co. vs. B. & L. Manuf. Co., et al.
110—Ensign et al. vs. Herrick et al.
112—Goodwin vs. Sharkey et al.
113—Same vs. Same.
90—Toklas vs. Sheyer.
97—Imp. and Trad. Bank vs. Arnold et al.
108—Coit et al. vs. Campbell et al.
151—Savage vs. Kane.
152—Hunter vs. Hunter et al.

Nos.
153—Claflin et al. vs. Christie et al.
154—People of S. N. Y. vs. Wash. Ins. Co.
155—McDowell vs. McHenry
156—Carson vs. Ball et al.
157—Gardner vs. Thompson et al.
158—M. Nat. Bk. of L. vs. Leland et al.
159—Bridges, Ex'r, &c., vs. Dayton et al.
160—Dulant vs. Einstein et al
161—Schaefmeyer vs. Cadden.
162—Patrick vs. Fay.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
3—Seymour vs. Davenport.
89—State of Tenn. vs. Powell et al.
139—Pettinger vs. Meserole.
164—Burt vs. Holman et al.
172—Campbell vs. Baker.
176—Duncan et al. vs. Hobbs et al.
184—Bray vs. Smith.
191—Kelly, Sheriff vs. Corn Ex. Bk.
203—Jenny et al. vs. Mackay.
204—Gates et al. vs. Reed.

Nos.
225—Jackson et al. vs. Christe et al.
227—Caldwell, Jr., et al. vs. Harlem Chem. W'ks.
233—Miller et al. vs. Beardsley et al.
234—Allaire Works vs. N. Y. S. S. Co.
237—In re. Goldman vs. Hackenstadt.
248—Ford vs. Northrup.
250—Meade vs. Ryckman.
252—Nicholson vs. Stanton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1847—Wood vs. De Camp.
3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch.
3691—Levy vs. Hammond.
3685—Johnson vs. Tappen et al.
3702—Alexander vs. Cohen.
3713—Walker vs. Snoddy et al.
3711—Corey vs. Snoddy et al.
3643—Russel vs. Berrian.
3631—McOwen vs. Seeser.

Nos.
3271—Thurber vs. Jaquemot et al.
2629—Viana vs. Wenberg.
3553—Martin, Adm'r, vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3679—Kammerer vs. Walker.
3683—Adelsberger vs. Sthaefer.
2603—Cranston vs. Lowry.
3537—Todd vs. Wright.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. New Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
2618—Sturgis vs. N. J. St'm Nav. Co.
3238—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.

Nos.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3782—Adams vs. Blancan et al.
3760—Dousse vs. Genin.
3348—Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and W. S. S. Co.
3832—Koenig vs. Schweidler.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3330—McCormack et al. vs. Lees.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
842—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
886—Kaiser vs. Kallman.
925—Kennedy vs. Siegmann et al.
936—Arnold vs. Bedford.
694—Sinclair, &c. vs. Allaire.
976—Allen, Ad'x, vs. Goodman.
935—Churchill vs. Bradley.
949—Earl vs. Cohen.

Nos.
888—Hill vs. Reed.
896—Secord vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
903—Matthews vs. Byron.
1016—Litchfield vs. Sibbern et al.
875—Ward vs. Gott.
598—Reed, &c., vs. Fairweather.
1014—Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
83—Hopkins vs. Shaw.
46—Torpey vs. Williams.
47—Brown vs. Williams.
109—Brennan vs. Colrey.
214—Cambrelling vs. Curtis.
218—Pendergast vs. Schaler.
223—Sharman vs. Friedlander.
206—Hope vs. Dodd.
225—Carey vs. Purcell.
228—Lewingood vs. Herz.
117—Man. Eng. Co. vs. Nat. Peat Co.
73—Graham vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
196—Gavitt vs. Chrystie.
—Finnie vs. Wood.
—Green vs. Brown.
114—Hugh vs. Spratt.
229—Hubener vs. Massett.

Nos.
230—Moore vs. Rupfersmidt.
231—Saunders vs. Marks.
232—Larkins vs. Valentine.
233—Husted vs. Schirmer.
234—Graves vs. M. P. M. R. Co.
235—O'Meara vs. Mulcahy.
236—Smith vs. Joseph.
237—Reynolds vs. Desonsly.
238—Ramsdell vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.
239—Kimball vs. Vincent.
240—Welch vs. Dunham.
241—Hesse vs. Buckwedel.
242—Jeliff vs. Sutton.
243—Buckley vs. Cody.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

The People vs. William R. Babcock; receiving stolen goods.

The People vs. Thomas Lynch; assault and battery, felonious.

The People vs. George Fowler; grand larceny.

The People vs. John King, Martin Cunningham; false pretences.

The People vs. Jacob Otto; grand larceny.

The People vs. Frederick Wright and Otto Mohr; grand larceny.

The People vs. Patrick Grennen; assault and battery, felonious.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 19, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, C.	139½	200	Atlantic Mail	96½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	200	N. Y. Guano	11
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	108	100	Boston W. P.	20
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65, new iss.	107¾	100	Adams Ex. b30	74¾
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	111¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41
25,500	do	111½	100	do	40¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	109	50	Amer. Ex.	70
5,000	do	109⅛	100	Mer. U. Ex.	35
27,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	109⅞	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	132⅞
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '67 New Iss.	108⅛	100	do s10	132⅞
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105⅛	350	do	132⅝
			100	do	132½
			2000	Erie R.	75⅜
			1000	do	75½
			5000	do	75⅝
			1500	do	75¾
			200	do 2d call	75⅞
			100	Erie R. Pf.	83
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101¾	300	Reading R.	93⅞
150,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62¾	900	do	93⅝
10,000	do	62½	200	do 2d call	93⅞
75,000	do b30	62⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	98
10,000	do	62	300	do 2d call	97⅞
100,000	do	62¾	500	Chic. & N. W.	59⅞
1,000	do b3	63	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s x-c	66	200	do	92
5,000	do 2d call	65⅞	300	do 2d call b10	92
5,000	Virginia 6s, new	47	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
3,000	Ohio 6s, '81	102	1200	do	73⅝
2,000	N. C. 6s, new	56½	20	do	74
22,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	56¾	15	do	74
13,000	do	56½	100	do s60	73½
3,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	1000	Clev. & Tol.	110⅞
600	Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	93	12	do	110¾
1,000	Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr.	88½	200	Chic. & R. I.	98
10,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	100	do	98⅝
9,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	800	Mil. & St. P.	51
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	99½	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104	300	Del., L. & W.	114⅝
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91	40	do	114⅝
5,000	do 2d call	91½	100	T., W. & W.	47
12,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102½	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73
10,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101¼	100	New-Jersey Cen. R.	116½
5,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	79½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	101
5,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	81½	600	do	100⅞
40	Gallatin Nat. B'k	108	200	do s10	100⅝
5	Fourth Nat. Bk.	104	100	do s30	100⅞
100	Canton Co.	59½	300	do 2d call	101
200	West. U. Tel.	33⅞	30	do	101
400	do	34	100	Alt. & T. H. R.	51
400	do	34⅛	100	Al. & T. H. Pf.	74
200	Quick. Min. s30	24⅛	200	O. & Miss. R.	32
200	do	24¼	100	do	31⅞
100	Pacific Mail	108	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	31
200	do	108⅛	525	do	31
20	do 2d call	108	100	H. & St. J. R.	73
100	do	108¼	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	81
			100	Lehigh Val. R.	104

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅞	200	Bos. Water P.	20
4,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	107¾	100	Adams Ex. Co.	74⅝
2,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	108⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40½
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	105⅛	800	N. Y. Cen.	132⅝
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101¾	600	Erie R.	75
1,000	do	101⅞	100	do	75⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s x-c	48	500	do b30	74⅞
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s x-c	66	200	do 2d call	74⅝
95,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62⅝	100	do	74½
5,000	do	62½	2500	do	74⅜
10,000	N. Car. State 6s, new s10	56	100	Erie R. Pf.	80
10,000	N. C. St. 6s x-c	56⅛	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	31
4,800	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	93½	200	do	31¼
13,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	92	85	Reading R.	94
20	Tenth Nat. Bank	100	24	Mich. Cen.	113¾
36	Imp. & Trad. B'k	120	200	Clev. & Pitts.	98
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	100	Panama R.	330
300	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅛	25	Cleve. & Tol.	110
100	Atlantic Mail	96⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.	98
150	Pacific Mail	108⅝	100	M. & St. P. R.	50⅞
50	do	109	100	do s60	50¾
100	do s30	108⅝	100	M. & St. P. Pf. s60	67
10	do	109	100	do	67⅛
100	do	108⅝	100	do	67½
200	do b30	109	600	P., F. W. & C.	100⅞
			100	do s10	100⅞
			5	do	101
			100	do	100⅞
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	35½	200	Erie Pref.	80
100	do	36	100	Quicksilver	24⅛
20	Amer. Ex.	70	2800	Reading R.	93⅞
100	Adams Ex. Co.	74½	100	do	93⅝
100	Mer. Union Ex.	35	300	do	93
500	Pacific Mail	108½	100	Mil. & St. P.	50¾
50	do	108⅝	500	do	50⅞
200	do	108⅝	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅞
100	do	108¾	100	do c	31⅞
100	do	108½	100	do b10	31¾
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	73½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
100	At. Mail	97	300	M. S. & N. I.	91¾
200	do	96⅝	500	do	91⅜
300	do	96½	100	do	91⅝
100	do	96⅜	100	do c	91⅝
5100	N. Y. C. R. ex-d	132	100	Cl. & Tol.	111⅛
50	do	131⅞	800	do	111¼
400	West. U. Tel.	34	100	do c	111
500	do b3	34	300	C., R. I. & P.	98
3200	Erie R.	76⅛	200	do s10	97¾
800	do	74⅞	600	do	97⅞
100	do b10	74½	200	do	97½
600	do	74⅝	100	do	97⅝
3800	do	75	800	Chic. & N. W.	59⅞
1100	do b3	74⅞	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅜
400	do c	74¾	300	do	74
200	do b10	75	100	do b10	73⅞
			1600	do	73⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Pac. Mail	109½	100	Erie Pf.	80½
100	do	109	400	Reading R.	93⅞
500	Atlantic Mail	96⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. s5	74½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. x-d b10	133	400	P., F. W. & Ch.	100⅞
100	do	133	100	do	101
1800	Erie R.	76	200	Ohio & M. R.	32⅛
600	do	75⅞	800	Bost. H. & E.	14⅞
1200	do	75⅝	100	Mich. & St. P.	50⅞
3100	do	75⅜	100	Mich. S. & N. I. c	92⅛
800	do	75½	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	67⅜
1100	do b3	75⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts.	98
1300	do b10	75⅜	200	do	98
200	do s5	75⅞	200	do b10	98⅜
200	do b10	75⅜	100	do	98
400	do b3	75⅝	200	Clev. & Tol.	111
300	do b5	75½	400	Chic., R. I. & P.	98½
600	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	1100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
100	do b3	34⅜			
100	do b10	34⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	60	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅜
100	Pacific Mail	108⅞	100	P., F. W. & C.	100⅞
800	do	109	800	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	96⅝	100	do	31⅞
300	do	96½	300	do b30	31⅞
800	Wes. U. Tel.	34⅛	200	do b3	31⅞
600	N. Y. Cent. x-d	132⅝	300	do o10	31⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40	600	M. So. & N. I. R.	92
200	Erie R.	74⅞	100	do	91⅝
1200	do	74	400	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅞
2100	do	73⅞	200	do b10	97⅞
200	do b10	74	800	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅞
800	do b3	73⅞	200	Clev. & Toledo	110⅞
4100	do	73⅝	1200	do	110⅞
3200	do	73⅞	200	do b10	111
500	do b10	73⅝	100	do b3	110⅞
200	do s5	73⅞	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	97⅞
400	do b5	73⅞	200	do b10	98
500	do s3	73⅝	500	do	98
100	Mariposa Pr. b30	15	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
100	do	17⅛	100	do b5	73⅞
800	Reading R.	93⅝	1600	do	73⅝
200	do b30	93⅝	200	do b10	73⅝
1100	do	93⅝	100	do b5	73⅝
100	M. & St. P.	50⅞	1600	do	73⅝

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The Gold Room was unusually free from excitement to-day. The sales were, on the average of the day's business, full ⅛ ℘ cent. lower than yesterday. The Customs demand for Gold is large this week—over $1,600,000 in three days—but this seems not to help the speculators for the rise. The Foreign Exchanges also continue firm. They have not yet, however, touched the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold Coin. Bills on London, 60 days, for the Cunard steamer, closed to-day at 109⅞ ℘ cent., and short sight 110½@110⅝ ℘ cent. The Money market was over supplied to-day, so far as the wants of the Stock Brokers were consulted, and the rates are about as easy as before the last Bank Statement, notwithstanding the slight indications to the contrary yesterday and the day before. Both the exchanges with the interior and the Treasury movement are steady—the latter quite light in Currency either way. The Cotton market continues excited, and the Cable news from Liverpool again comes higher. Some fears are expressed, however, that speculation in Liverpool is being carried up too rapidly to last.

The Public Funds were steady in prices, but dull in business to-day. The other departments of the Stock Exchange engross speculation, for the moment. The Border State Stocks are largely dealt in, and the Erie movements since Monday constitute the attraction in the Railway market. To-day the Stock gave way, under enormous transactions followed from late last evening in the Long Room, below the point of starting on Monday morning. The highest sales were at 76@75⅞; the lowest 73½@73⅝ ℘ cent. Mr. DREW was suspended from his functions as a Director by the Supreme Court this forenoon, while coming out of a meeting of the Board at the office of the Company, on the complaint of the Attorney-General of the State, and cited to show cause, on Friday next, why his removal should not be made permanent. His friends in the Board make a desperate fight against the proceedings of Mr. WORK and the party of Stockholders whom he is supposed to represent, and in doing so make no bones of throwing discredit on the condition of the Company, while voting at the same time the largest authority to the Executive Committee to enter upon new loans and undertakings. The stock may have been further damaged this Afternoon by the intimation that all alliances with Mr. VANDERBILT's Roads and the Pennsylvania Central for the division and the adjustment of terms of business, are to be disrupted in the reckless effort to shield Mr. DREW and the pliant Executive officers who act with him. The market for the other New-York and Western Roads was unsettled through the day, but finally left off without serious decline from the quotations of Tuesday night. The same remark applies to the Miscellaneous Shares. After the late Boards broke up, the following prices were reported:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	105	105⅛	Missouri	104⅛	104⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅛	Northwest	59⅞	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	N. West Pref.	73⅞	73⅝
N. Y. Central	132⅝	132⅝	Rock Island	98	97⅞
Erie	76⅛	74⅝	Fort Wayne	100⅞	100⅞
Hudson	148⅛	148	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛	34⅛
Reading	93⅞	93⅝	M'chants' Union	35⅛	35
Mich. Southern	91⅞	91⅝	St. Paul Pref.	67⅛	67⅜
Ohio and Miss.	31⅞	31⅞	St. Paul Com.	50⅞	50⅞
Pittsburgh	97⅞	98	Pacific Mail	108⅝	108⅝
Toledo	111⅛	110⅞	American Gold	140⅞	140⅞
Tenn 6s, new	63	62⅝	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	139	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	139	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	6 ℘ cent. reg., 1871	119
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108	10-40 cou. 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅛	7-3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	7-3-10 3d series	105⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	102½	Illinois War Loan	99½
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	103½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1872	103½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1873	102½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1874	102½	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1875	102½	Tennessee 6s ℘ c. ex-c	65½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1877	102½	Tennessee new bds.	62¾
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1878	102	Virginia 6s, ex-c	47¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. By loan '71	98	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1874	97	Georgia 6s	83
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan '75	96	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	99	North Carolina 6s	66
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	56½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102	North Car. 6s, n. b.	55½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	104
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	California 7s	137
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1870	99½	Far's L'n & Tr't Co.	130
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99½	Union Trust Co.	110
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99½	Mannat'n G. Lt Co.	172

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	110
Manhattan	142	Irving	107
Merchants	116	Metropolitan	131
Union	115	Nassau	107
City	170	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	105	Continental	103
Fulton	158	St. Nicholas	104
National	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	120
Commerce	119½	Man. & Merchants	103
Mechanics B'kg. Ass.	114	Central National	106½
Ocean	103	First National	205
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	104
Bank of the Repub.	111	Ninth National	104½
Bank of N. America	105	Tenth National	99½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Gt. Western, 1st M. '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	130	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	74
Erie 1st M., Ex.	101	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	74
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 3d, ind., 1883	100	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	94½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	93½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100⅝	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
M. C. new 1st M. 8s, '82	111½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 3d M.	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 1869-72	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	99½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	68
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	91½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	85
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	109
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	78¾
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	72		

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has brought down the returns of Foreign Trade to the 30th of November, 1867, being altogether for five months of the Current Fiscal Year, of which we have heretofore presented the figures of the first three months, July 1 to Sept. 30, or the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year complete. The October and November returns are as follows:

	Oct., 1867.	Nov., 1867.
IMPORTS—Goods, Gold value	$29,254,724	$[illegible]407,625
Specie	1,262,189	[illegible]
Total imported	$30,516,913	[illegible]
EXPORTS—Dom. Produce, in Currency	$28,419,990	$35,242,095
Foreign Goods, in Gold	1,073,881	911,779
Amer. Gold and Silver	3,223,056	2,061,272
For. Gold and Silver	524,415	432,839
Total exported	$33,241,342	$38,647,945

Adding the above to the three months (First Quarter,) heretofore reported, we have as the results of the Foreign Trade of five months, July 1 to Nov. 30, 1867, the following:

	Three Months.	Two Months.	Total Five Months.
Imports—all gold	$100,266,350	$56,255,861	$156,522,211
Exports—Produce	$69,623,453	$63,662,085	$133,285,538
Gold & silver	30,678,945	6,241,682	36,920,627
For. goods	3,552,493	1,985,620	5,518,113
Total exports	$103,853,891	$71,889,387	$175,724,278
Discount on $133,285,538 Currency values, (Gold 135)			34,555,140
Export result, as in Gold			$141,169,138
Difference against our Foreign Trade, five months			$15,353,073
Dutiable merchandise			$144,342,168
Merchandise free of duty			7,002,701
Gold and silver free of duty			5,164,343
Total			$156,509,211
Dutiable goods, as above			$144,342,168
In bond, July 1		$45,070,180	
In bond, Dec. 1		59,104,541	5,965,639
Total dutiable, marketed			$150,307,807
Customs in gold collected thereon			75,153,903

Equal to 50 ℘ cent. on foreign gold valuation.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,224,105 38; total payments, $635,887 26; balance, $105,725,647 57; The receipts include for Customs, $482,000; for Gold Notes, $205,000.

The Keep-Lockwood War upon Vanderbilt.

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 19.

A protest was this morning served by one of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company upon Messrs. LOCKWOOD and KEEP, of the Michigan Southern, to prevent them from making an agreement with the Erie to lay a third rail upon their road, by which broad and narrow-gauge cars alike can be run from the Long Dock to Chicago, and narrow-gauge cars from San Francisco and the whole Western continent to the Long Dock. An arrangement of this sort would give the Erie Company new life, and enable it to compete much more successfully for business with the narrow-gauge roads north and south of it, which have grown rich while broad-gauge roads have gone to protest. Objections to a third rail would come with good reason from the New-York Central, the Lake Shore, and Cleveland and Toledo Roads, or from the Pennsylvania Central and Western connections, but they are open to the gravest suspicions when they proceed from a Director of the Erie Company, which has always suffered in the traffic from its differential gauge. The following is a copy of the protest:

To the Board of Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: I am informed that a proposition has been made by some of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company to the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, to the effect that if the last-named Company will agree to lay a third rail from Toledo to Chicago, the Erie Railway Company will agree to construct, or provide for the construction of a wide-gauge railroad from Akron to Toledo. As a Director of the Erie Railway Company, and representing a large amount of the stock thereof, I hereby respectfully notify you that I protest against the making of such agreement, or of any similar agreement; and that legal proceedings are about being instituted on behalf of stockholders of said Company to restrain the making of any such agreement, and that, in case any such agreement is made, legal proceedings will be instituted to have the same adjudged fraudulent and void, on the ground, among others, that the Directors of the Erie Railway Company who favor such proposed agreement are individually pecuniarily interested in the same being made, and that the said agreement will inure to their personal benefit and advantage, to the great prejudice of the interests of the Erie Railway Company. FRANK WORK.

To LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, Esq.
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 17, 1868.

The Michigan Southern Directors have been in session to consider several topics of importance to their property. No dividend has been declared, but it is understood that the stockholders will have something to show for the earnings of the road and in construction, and amounting to $2,500,000. A plan to lay a third rail upon its direct line has been under discussion, and is much favored by its most experienced managers. Such a rail, which would bring this road on the east in accord with the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railways, and westward place the new combination in closer communication with the Chicago and Northwestern, would make a consolidation which would defy competition.

This means war upon the New-York Central and Lake Shore interests, from which the party who now propose to use the already overburdened Erie corporation were ousted by Mr. VANDERBILT last year. The drive at Mr. WORK is that he is regarded as the representative of Mr. VANDERBILT's views in the Erie Direction, the Wall-street firm of Messrs. WORK, DAVIS & BARTON being known as the occasional Brokers of Mr. VANDERBILT, as well as his close and intimate friends. But Mr. WORK is at all times anxious to see the Western and other relations of the Erie Company extended on reasonable terms. He simply protests against saddling new undertakings upon the Company, under existing circumstances, and in any event against fixing more worthless leases and ruinous indorsements of and for so-called connecting roads and coal-pits upon the Company than they are now unfortunately held for.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The following letter and statement were recently sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted Jan. 30, which was referred to this office for report, a statement showing—

1. The receipts from income from May 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867.
2. The number of persons assessed for income on the annual list for 1867.
3. The receipts from manufactured articles for the year ending June 30, 1867. The receipts herein reported differ from the aggregate in my annual report, because in this statement I have omitted the collections from spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, wines, sugar, bullion, and mineral oil, thus confining the statement to what are commonly known as manufactures.
4. The amount of special taxes paid by manufacturers for the year ending June 30, 1867.

The resolution calls for the number of manufacturers in each State paying revenue tax, but, as the records in this office do not afford that information, I have given the amount of special taxes in lieu thereof.

As the special tax paid by each manufacturer is $10 for a full year, and a proportionate amount for a fractional part of a year, the total number of persons paying taxes, is, of course, somewhat more than one-tenth of the amount of the special taxes received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Statement showing the receipts from income from May 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867, with the number of persons assessed for income on the annual list for 1867; also the total receipts from manufactures, and the amount of special taxes paid by manufacturers, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

States and Territories.	Receipts from income.	Number of persons assessed for income.	Receipts from manufactures.	Amount of special taxes paid by manufacturers.
Alabama	$199,492 95	3,407	$70,717 15	$10,195 91
Arizona	2,115 71	51		34 64
Arkansas	22,789 09	515	4,953 91	2,866 85
California	1,028,011 26	12,043	665,558 70	20,329 07
Colorado	40,820 70	494	8,265 64	1,624 16
Connecticut	739,015 34	5,832	4,079,746 65	31,731 87
Dakotah	208 50	*		40 00
Delaware	97,659 83	1,201	287,773 60	4,421 61
Dis. of Col.	173,326 08	2,101	79,010 56	3,464 16
Florida	23,339 20	411	5,672 49	322 49
Georgia	226,073 48	2,949	209,675 25	19,007 48
Idaho	28,469 30	342	4,782 68	892 49
Illinois	1,284,991 13	15,343	1,458,998 19	76,633 16
Indiana	276,566 88	4,851	647,370 73	57,495 90
Iowa	172,541 15	3,313	185,514 11	26,554 78
Kansas	42,972 65	871	35,509 99	4,587 73
Kentucky	439,005 77	5,877	403,241 21	22,967 81
Louisiana	285,572 28	7,250	223,827 90	16,592 88
Maine	123,035 28	1,741	1,427,237 90	22,983 25
Maryland	665,793 64	7,194	1,069,660 31	34,5[illegible]3 29
Massachus'ts	3,430,860 83	23,752	14,140,413 69	119,962 59
Michigan	459,299 67	5,616	666,430 39	43,271 83
Minnesota	74,193 50	1,152	67,199 96	7,228 34
Mississippi	65,716 33	1,083	2,751 81	1,506 94
Missouri	463,716 39	4,531	649,342 61	38,287 67
Montana	20,194 52	254	4,322 15	1,682 10
Nebraska	20,247 17	282	12,360 31	1,169 15
Nevada	86,957 67	2,067	13,293 38	837 50
N. Hampshire	119,699 14	1,645	2,196,265 39	18,522 93
New-Jersey	1,069,120 00	12,418	2,815,275 09	28,879 62
New-Mexico	15,149 77	211	5,856 97	288 33
New-York	8,376,957 11	57,425	12,586,424 15	271,009 40
N. Carolina	55,982 78	964	39,017 47	13,685 27
Ohio	1,649,328 31	19,618	2,753,642 38	131,312 69
Oregon	93,166 12	1,103	88,465 87	2,995 82
Pennsylvania	3,422,589 44	21,825	8,262,198 24	151,665 21
Rhode Island	451,813 07	2,958	2,869,497 00	12,965 37
S. Carolina	148,164 78	1,571	141,599 68	7,921 27
Tennessee	127,401 15	2,982	86,401 75	6,847 68
Texas	137,305 55	2,136	24,119 65	
Utah	10,368 55	264	2,093 16	666 67
Vermont	85,853 80	1,241	461,176 88	20,438 78
Virginia	166,262 45	2,096	188,989 45	20,105 61
Washington	11,225 99	238	5,328 48	630 63
West Virginia	92,120 68	1,659	282,478 82	7,9[illegible]8 33
Wisconsin	285,798 79	3,9[illegible]6	399,465 79	24,593 12
Total	26,705,131 76	259,098	59,850,689 73	1,296,487 27

*Returns not received.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., bet. 10th and 11th sts., 115.3x80x100.6x56	$185,000
Front-st., Pine, n. w. cor., 86.4x42.6x41.6x1.2x38.7x40.11	1,000
Greene-st., Nos. 39, 41, 43, 85x100	nom.
Pearl-st., No. 302	12,500
Pine-st., No. 12, 6[illegible].7x8.10x13x23.7x75.11x32.6	100,000
Rivington-st., cor. of Chrystie-st., 36x100	24,800
Walker-st., fronting Courtlandt-alley, 3 lots	1,000
9th-st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of av. c, 18x92.3	7,725
3d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x98.9	6,500
17th-st., s. s., 88 ft. w. of Avenue C, 2 lots, 50x92	8,950
54th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 4th-av., 80x100.5	36,500
58th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	15,000
76th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	10,000
88th-st., 1st-av., n. e. cor., 2 lots, 37.9x66	2,650
89th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. Avenue B, 18.9x106.8½	1,100
127th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x99.11	7,750
128th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 150x99.11	9,900
1st-av., Nos. 128 and 130, 51.6x55x50x9.8x1.6x5.4	nom.
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 96th-st., 3 lots, 76.6x100	4,500
4th-av., e. s., 505 ft. from 110th-st., 18.9x100.11	11,500
5th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100	23,500
7th-av., w. s., 22 ft. n. 33d-st., 19.2x61.2	14,500
7th-av., 26th-st., n. e. cor., 49.5x100	nom.
Lot No. 56, Ray's Estate, 25x98.9	1,000
42d-st., s. s., 253 ft. W. of 2d-av., 96.9x12x14.4x92.1½x25	11,250

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 540, 3 years, per year	$15,000
Broome-st., Nos. 125 and 127, 3½ years, per year	1,200
Broadway, No. 1,263, 5 years, per year	3,000
Canal-st., No. 195, 4 years, per year	2,000
Houston-st., (East) No. 244, 1st floor, 5 yrs., per year	6,000
Leonard-st., Nos. 80 and 82, 2d, 3d and 4th lofts, 3 years, per year	6,000
White-st., No. 4, West Broadway, No. 121, 5 years at $1,700 first 2 years, other three	2,200
49th-st., s. s., 330 feet w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 19½ years, per year	320
53d-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 2 yrs. per year	nom
116th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 4 yrs.—11 yrs. per year	10
115th-st., 11th-av., n. w. cor., 2 lots, 10 yrs., per yr.	13
3d-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 61st-st., 25x105, 6 yrs., per year	15[illegible]
8th-av., No. 275, 4 years, per year	2,500
9th-av., No. 252, 10 years, per year	2,000
9th-av., No. 459, 7 years, per year	2,000
9th-av., No. 455, 3 years, per year	1,500
10th-av., No. 454, 6 years, per year	1,200
Lot No. 527—Moore estate—25x91.11, 21 yrs. per yr.	90
Division-st., No. 125½, 2 yrs. per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton-st. and Nelson-st., s. e. cor., 20x91	$5,600
Douglass-st., s. s., 139 ft. e. Perry-av., 57x127.8	1,000
Lawrence-st., e. s., 131.2 ft. n. Fulton-st., 21x88	10,000
Middle-st., s. w. s., 250 ft. n. e. 2d-av., 26.4x50x95.10x4x51.8	10,000
Oakland-st., e. s., 129.2 ft. n. Van Cott-av., 25x100	600
Powers st., w. s., 80 ft. s. Dean-st., 20x100	6,000
Prospect-st., n. s., 125.2 ft. e. Jay-st., h. and l., 25x75	3,500
Quincey-st., s. s., 340 ft. w. Gates-av., 20x100	5,000
Rutlege-st., s. s., 170 ft. n. e. Wythe-av., 20x100	500
5th-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. North 7th-st., 25x100, Sheriff's deed	1,500
Gates-av., n. s., 20 ft. w. Yates-av., 20x100	750
Marcy-av., Macon-st., n. e. corner, 40x80	8,500
Saratoga-av., Baltic-st., n. w. cor., 100x153 2x—x169.7; Baltic-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. Saratoga-av., 150x95.4x—x120.6	nom.
Throop-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. Willoughby-av., 33x100	6,000
Yates-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. Hancock-st., 100x14.6x100.6x23.10	450
Yates-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. Hancock-st., 100x14.6x100.6x23.10	500
11th-av., 16th-st., easterly cor., 147.10½x100x50x100x56.11x—; 16th-st., n. e. s., 197.10½ s. e. 11th-av., 100x39.11x100.6⅛x41.3; 17th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. 6th-av., 50x200.4	12,000
Lots Nos. 68, 69, 73, 168, 167, 166, 314, 315, 342, 343, 395, 596, 324, 325, 616, 617, Vandervort est.	Value cons'n

Leases Recorded.

Hopkins-st., n. s., 4th door east Nostrand-av., 5 years, per year	$96
Henry-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. Poplar-st., 21 years from 1856, assignment $1,400, rent per year	80
Kent-av., w. s., near Rush-st., 9 years from 1868, lease of 1862, assignment $3,000, rent per year	750

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Coles-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 12.6x50	$3,750
Pavonia-av., s. s., 68.16 ft. e. of Erie-st., 22x87.6	12,500

North Bergen.

King-st., lots 52, 53, Machen's property, each 25x100	$200

Bergen.

Bergen Point Plank, s. e. s., lot 45, block 3, Sherwood map, 25x98.8	$350

Harrison.

4th and Hamilton sts., n. w. cor., 25x100	$250

Kerney.

Gearings's-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Passaic-av., 25x95	$270

Greenville.

Fulton-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Jackson-av., 75x100	$850

Union.

Kossuth-st., lots 132, 133, 134, 135, each 25x100; Hackensack turnpike, lots 166, 167, 168, 169, each 25x100	$14,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	9	Barley, bushels	6,250
Flour, bbls	6,100	Malt, bushels	2,000
Flour, bags	3,910	Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	400	Pork, bbls	27
Cornmeal, bags	3,763	Cut Meats, pkgs	164
Wheat, bushels	1,450	Lard, pkgs	1,301
Corn, bushels	38,100	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	467
Rye, bushels	460	Whisky, bbls	25
Oats, bushels	2,020	Petroleum, bbls	

ASHES—Have been firm, but inactive, at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request at full rates; other kinds have been inactive. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been advanced another ½c. ℘ lb., to-day, on a rather less active market. The demand has been mainly speculative. At the close holders were firm in their views, though there was seemingly less eagerness to purchase. The aggregate sales since our last have been 9,217 bales, including 990 bales to shippers, 1,063 bales to spinners, 4,850 bales to speculators, and 2,314 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	21⅛	21¾	22 @22¼
Good Ordinary	22¼	22½	22¾@23
Low Middling	23	23¼	23½@23¾
Middling	24	24¼	24½@25
Good Middling	25	25¼	25½@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	13,014
Receipts last week	22,485
Receipts preceding week	21,028
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	151,341
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	375,863
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	82,312
Exports since Sept. 1	220,622
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	44,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,410,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,240,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	851,000
Exports same time 1866-7	607,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	640,000

DRY GOODS—There has been a further increase of activity in the line of domestic cottons, which have been quoted much firmer, nearly all through the list, in view of the marked improvement and unusual animation in the market for the raw material. Of domestic woolens, the current sales are on a very limited scale, outside of fancy cassimeres, which are attracting more attention at unaltered rates. Foreign goods have been more freely dealt in, both privately and through the auction rooms, and prices of desirable fabrics have been comparatively steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a rather moderate trade in State and Western Flour to-day, at a partial reduction of 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl., the better grades having been in less demand and most depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,200 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 35; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11 20, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 55 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 40
Extra State	9 90@11 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand, at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $10@$11 50 for common to fair, and $11 60@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues in good request at full rates. Sales were reported of 3,000 sacks at $12 75@$14 25 for extras, ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in light supply and fair request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been fairly active at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Western, $6 for City, and $6 35@$6 45 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and rather less firm in price to-day. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels, including common No. 1 Spring at $2 47, delivered; fair No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 40½, chiefly at $2 40½, in store; mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 45; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 65; and white California at $3 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered, and has been only moderately active at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 27 for New Mixed Western; $1 22@$1 26 for New White Western; $1 23@$1 27 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 24@$1 32½ for new and old White Southern, and $1 20@$1 24 for Tennessee and New-Orleans, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in more request at $1 72@$1 87, chiefly at $1 85@$1 87, ℘ bushel; sales 17,500 bushels. Barley continues in fair request at buoyant rates; sales 18,500 bushels at $2 25 for choice State, and on private terms for Canada West, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 2,750 bushels, at $1 95@$2 10 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet, but quoted at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 23,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c., chiefly at 84c., in store, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand since our last at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive and depressed including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@65c. for old audn ew; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@97½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather lightly dealt in but held very firmly, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@65½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 25@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand and generally buoyant, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 23; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade, within a range of from 11¾c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened more firmly, with a fair inquiry, but closed tamely and heavily, with rather more disposition to press sales, chiefly on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $23@$23 25, closing at $23@$23 12 for Old Mess; $24@$24 25, closing with $24@$24 12½ for New Western Mess; $2? 50 for New City Mess; $20 75@$21 for Western Prime Mess; $18 50@$20 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 50@$23 for thin Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, including March delivery, at $24 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand at 13¾c.@14½c. for Hams, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 825 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair request at uniform prices; sales 550 boxes at 10½c.@11c. for Cumberlands, 11½c.@12c. for Short Ribs, 11½c. for Long Ribs, 12½c. for Long Clear, 13¼c.@13½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been in good request and quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@15½c., the latter an extreme price, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly 11½c., for City, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in less request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 340 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in light supply and demand, including Prime Mess at $32@$36 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$41 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 215 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair request at from $28@$33 for poor to choice; sales 280 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand at 38c.@53c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@45c. for interior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, tone to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @45
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @35
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes	[illegible]
Factory Dairies, common to fine quality	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, good to prime	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, common	[illegible]
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	[illegible]

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12c.@13¼c. for refining, at 11¼c.@[illegible] ℘ lb., and moderately [illegible].

TALLOW—Sales [illegible] lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11¾c.; [illegible] lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 250 bales Cotton, part at 7-16d.@½d. ℘ lb.; 17,000 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 10d. ℘ bushel. For London, 50 cases and 15 hhds. of Tobacco [illegible]. For Cork and orders, a vessel, with 1,500 quarters of Corn, at 7s. 3d., [illegible] for a continental port, in the west of Europe, a bark, from Philadelphia, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Genoa, a brig, with 300 bales Cotton, at 1c. ℘ lb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains from their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing on or about the 15th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, who desire to take their remains elsewhere, can do so before that date by applying at the office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 4, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

REWARD OF $1,000 WITHDRAWN.—The police and friends of Mr. R. E. Colton, who disappeared in December last, having obtained the reward for his body, I hereby withdraw the reward of $1,000 offered by me. Dec. 26, 1867. J. M. THOMPSON, Secretary Adams Express Company.
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 14, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we are not connected in any manner with the recently-established firm of Aymar & Co., of New-Orleans, and that we are the only Aymar & Co. in the City of New-York.
AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

WANTED—A BERTH OF 20 FEET FOR A canal-boat, between Barclay and Canal sts., North River. Address Post-office Box No. 4,384.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOHN E. B. TAYLOR. All business matters pertaining to the late firm will be settled at [illegible] Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York. The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore under the same style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. [illegible], Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 39 AND 40 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent. [illegible] Everybody should call and examine our stock before buying.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL of the German Liederkranz Society.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Mr. E. Milton, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS. Leading character by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE, IRISH GIRL IN AMERICA, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Miss Julia Daly in two pieces.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
ORATORIO OF JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Madam Parepa-Rosa, Miss Maria Brainerd, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, and a full Orchestra.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, D. Myron, Miss Lillie Eldridge, John Mathews.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British House of Commons has passed a bill continuing the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* writ in Ireland.

The leading Liberal members of Parliament intend giving a farewell dinner to Minister ADAMS.

Judge SHEE, of the Court of Queen's Bench, died yesterday.

The Fenian ALLEN has been indicted on a charge of murder.

A report was current in Florence yesterday that the French Government had sent a frigate to watch the movements of the United States Squadron.

At a private banquet held in Vienna recently, King GEORGE of Hanover is reported to have assured the company that he would soon resume his seat upon the Hanoverian throne.

In the Prussian House of Deputies, yesterday, explanations were unsuccessfully demanded of the Government in relation to the action of the Prussian Consul at Jerusalem, who, it is alleged, declined to interfere in behalf of a Jewish subject of Prussia, said to have been cruelly wronged.

The political agitation in Portugal continues, and the unpopularity of the new Government is constantly increasing.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool, Feb. 9, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON introduced to the Senate yesterday a joint resolution providing for the restoration of Alabama to representation in Congress. It recites that at the recent election in that State many persons were deterred from voting by hostile combinations, but that Congress is satisfied, notwithstanding the result of the election, that the new Constitution meets the approval of a majority of the people of Alabama, and that consequently when the Legislature elected under that Constitution shall ratify the Constitutional Amendment as proposed by Congress, the State shall be admitted to representation in Congress. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The resolution providing for the admission of Mr. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, was discussed at length. Mr. JOHNSON closed the debate, arguing in favor of the resolution. A vote was taken and the resolution defeated by yeas 21, nays 28. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the bill, heretofore published, providing for the rendition of criminals to foreign Governments, on proper requisition, was passed. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee on the Whole, came up for consideration, and after some debate was passed. The bill appropriating $33,000,000 for army expenses was discussed in Committee on the Whole, and the Committee rose without disposing of it. A resolution was adopted, calling on the President for his correspondence with Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, relative to the proposition of conferring on him the brevet rank of General. A number of petitions were presented, and referred, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A controversy is going on between Commodore JENKINS, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, of the Navy, touching the right of the latter to remain on the active list of officers. The matter has before been discussed by Secretary WELLES and the Admiral, the President interfering to keep him on the active list. Congress then proposed to retire him by special act, and now Commodore JENKINS takes the field with a pamphlet, giving the Admiral's early record, and proving that on his own showing he should be retired. A reply to this has just been completed by Mr. ASHTON, Assistant Attorney-General, and counsel for the Admiral, couched in very severe terms.

News from Brazil sets forth that a general conscription has been ordered to provide reinforcements for the army on the Parana.

Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS, Commander, and Lieut.-Commander GEORGE M. BACHE, navigation officer, lately of the United States steamer *Sacramento*, having recently been tried by Court-Martial for neglect of duty in allowing that vessel to be wrecked in June last, and found guilty of the offence, have been sentenced—the former to suspension from rank and duty for three years, and the latter for one year. During the term of their suspension they will draw pay as retired officers of their respective grades. The Secretary of the Navy approves the sentence and administers a public reprimand to the officers in accordance therewith.

The U. S. steamer *Wampanoag*, which has been on her trial trip from New-York, has arrived at Hampton Roads, where she is to remain as a temporary flag-ship to the North Atlantic squadron. Her greatest speed was 17¾ knots, or 20 4-10 statute miles per hour. During twenty-four consecutive hours she made 407¾ knots, or 468 3-10 statute miles, averaging over 19 statute miles per hour. The run from Sandy Hook to abreast of Charleston, S. C., was made in thirty-three hours. The *Wampanoag* is a propeller of 3,281 tons, and this speed is said to be greater than that made by any other screw vessel afloat.

M. H. HOFFNAGLE, mail agent on the route between Ogdensburg and St. Albans, was arrested on Saturday, charged with robbing the mail, and committed to jail. For some time valuable packages passing over this route have been purloined from the mails, and the prisoner has confessed to having taken some of them.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN was stabbed, and instantly killed, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, by one of his boarders named MICHAEL CAREY. The murderer had been locked out of the house, and after being admitted quarreled with MCLAUGHLIN, and finally stabbed him. He was arrested soon after.

ROGER COLLERY, of Leicester, Mass., 70 years of age, got lost on Monday last on his way home from Worcester. He fell into a hole in Bottomless Pond, crawled out and died of cold and exposure.

HENRY SMITH, master mechanic, injured by the engine explosion at Lowell on Tuesday, has since died from the accident, making three deaths in all.

The United States Supreme Court, to which an appeal was made, has sustained the will of Mrs. ABIGAIL LORING, of Boston, who donated $170,000 to various charitable institutions.

Three men were drowned in the Niagara River yesterday. They were attempting to cross in a small boat when they ran upon some floating ice which capsized the boat.

SANTOS GUTIERREZ has been proclaimed President of the Republic of New-Grenada.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the case of RICHARD CASEY, charged with murder, was submitted to the jury, which, at a late hour last evening, had failed to agree. Previous to the resumption of the trial Judge INGRAHAM impanneled the Grand Jury, and in his charge to the jurors, called their attention to the alleged child-murders at certain lying-in establishments in this City within a few months past, and directed them to investigate the matter.

An order to show cause, on the 21st inst., why DANIEL DREW should not be removed from his office as Director, &c., of the Erie Railway Company, was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court. Various acts of misconduct and abuse of trust are alleged against Mr. DREW. The proceeding is taken in the name of the People of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the statute in such case provided. Meantime he is suspended by order of the Court.

The Board of Education, at meeting last evening, appointed a committee to investigate the complaint so often made of late, that teachers and scholars in our public schools are overtasked with studies. The Committee on Buildings were instructed to inquire into a complaint preferred by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, that the extension of Church-street will cut off a portion of a school building in Trinity-place.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of THOS. F. LAVELLE, the conductor of a Seventh-avenue car, who was stabbed Monday night by a passenger whom he had ejected because he did not pay his fare. The jury rendered a verdict declaring that the unknown man caused LAVELLE's death, and recommended that a reward be offered for the arrest of the murderer.

The second annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held yesterday, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, President, in the Chair. A number of reports of committees were read and adopted, and resolutions bearing upon agents, brokers and others not acting in harmony with the Board, were adopted.

Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG last evening at St. George's Church, before a large audience, delivered his argument in defence of his son, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., which was occluded by the Court before which the latter was tried.

Cotton was fairly active and again a shade higher yesterday. Less activity was noted in Breadstuffs; prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn tended downward. Oats were a trifle dearer. Provisions were in fair demand; hog products quoted stronger. Groceries were less active. Freights rather dull, with 509 vessels of all classes in port.

The Southern States—An Opportunity for Congress.

We hope that Congress will not find it necessary, or deem it wise, to enact that the Constitution of Alabama has been adopted by the popular vote, and thus to restore that State to the Union. Such an enactment would rest upon a falsehood, and would be an act of bad faith toward the people of Alabama. The Constitution was *not* adopted, by any process known to the law under which the election was held—and except under the law the election itself could have no validity whatever. The people rejected the Constitution in strict accordance with the law of Congress, and to reverse that result now by a new law would be a violation of good faith.

There can be but one reason for forcing Alabama, or any other Southern State, into the Union now, which was not equally strong one or two years ago;—and that is the desire to have them take part in the Presidential election. Their votes are counted for the Republican candidate, and the Republican Party is naturally anxious to have the benefit of them. But this reason is not strong enough to overbear all other considerations. The Republicans ought to count on carrying the election by a majority of votes in the Northern States alone. They have claimed for the loyal States the right and the power to govern the country, and the claim is quite as good now as it has been at any time since the war closed. And there is no reason, unless one be found in the character of their action, why the Republicans should not feel equally confident of being sustained by the North and West. Besides, if they lose the North and retain power only by the votes of States forced into the Union, as it is proposed to force Alabama in now, the result will not command that degree of confidence and respect which are essential to a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of pending questions.

The work of reconstruction is, to a very great extent, to be be done over again. New measures, new laws, are demanded at the hands of Congress. It would be fortunate if Congress should feel inclined to begin at the beginning,—to remodel the whole system on which they have been acting thus far, and to undertake the reformation of the Union on principles which would secure the concurrence and assent of the great bulk of the people to be affected by it. We have very little doubt that this could very easily be done, if the attempt were made in the proper way. It ought to be remembered that we are not simply trying now to compel the Southern people to obey our laws—to enforce against and upon them the national authority. That has been done already. That work was accomplished when the war was ended. But we are trying now to *secure their coöperation and aid* in carrying on a republican government—in making laws and adopting measures for the control in common of our common Government—and in laying the foundation of their local State Governments in the principles of liberty and equal rights which have been vindicated and established by the war.

To accomplish these results, thoroughly and successfully, demands mutual action. It cannot be done by our *forcing* constitutions, principles and laws upon the people of the South in defiance and contempt of their opinions, interests, habits and wishes. And still less can it be done by *their* insisting upon principles and privileges which encounter the fixed distrust and hostility of the public mind. The work to be done is in the nature, though not in the form, of treaty stipulations—of mutual assent and acquiescence, not simply as a matter of right, but preëminently as a matter of common and permanent interest. What is wanted is such an adjustment as will promote the welfare of both and of all parties concerned.

The main point of the Reconstruction law which encounters Southern hostility is that which relates to suffrage. It gives *universal* suffrage to the blacks and *restricted* suffrage to the whites. The tendency of this is to give the blacks supremacy in the government of the Southern States; in some of them it will do that, while in others it may not; but the tendency in all of them is in that direction. So long as this is maintained in all its rigor, it is idle to hope that the Southern whites will acquiesce in it. They may be forced to submit to it, but it will never have their approval or assent to a degree sufficient to make them cordial, satisfied or useful members of our common Union. They will regard it as at once a badge and result of subjugation, and the governments which may be established under it will either be overthrown, or, if maintained by national force, will be little more than organized forms of discontent, convulsion and disaster.

We do not suppose the Republican Party will be willing or able to modify its past action on this subject in any essential respect. But if it had the courage and wisdom to remove some of its more gross and mischievous inequalities, it could make it much more acceptable to the South, without impairing its essential principles, and contribute to the speedy restoration of peace and union. The *principle* of negro suffrage ought not and cannot be abandoned. But if Congress would either,

1.—Prescribe *impartial suffrage*,—suffrage with certain qualifications of intelligence, thrift or industry, applicable to both whites and blacks alike; or

2. Relieve the mass of whites from the disabilities now imposed upon them, so as to give whites as well as blacks the benefits of universal suffrage,—the condition of affairs and the prospects of the future would be very much improved. To the first of these conditions we have no doubt the assent of most if not all the Southern States, with the prompt ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, could be promptly had; and even the last would remedy some hardships of which they have a right to complain.

Congress has an opportunity very greatly to improve the action it has hitherto taken on this general subject. It ought not to allow any overweening anxiety or apprehension about the Presidential election to prevent its taking advantage of it. The country does not demand and will not be satisfied with a mere formal and fictitious restoration of the Southern States to the Union. It desires that when they come back at all, they shall come in proper spirit to share in the burden and responsibilities, as well as in the priveleges of our common Government; and the mere act of voting them in, with constitutions they have never adopted and upon terms which they reject and resent, will never give the country that harmony and content, without which restoration will be but an empty and useless form.

The Hungry and Houseless—A Praiseworthy Step.

A most humane and commendable step has been taken in the way of furnishing temporary relief to the hundreds of hungry and houseless wretches who nightly take refuge in the Station-houses of the City. The prompt and happy manner in which the thing was done is as worthy of note as the action itself.

A few days ago, Police Captain JOURDAN sent a note to the Board of Police, saying that a large number of poor and helpless persons, male and female, made nightly application at his precinct for lodging. A large majority of them (said he) will ask for something to eat, saying that they have not tasted food for the last twenty-four hours; and Capt. JOURDAN respectfully asked for some provision by which these poor people could be fed. President ACTON, being unauthorized to expend any part of the Police funds for charity, sent the communication to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, indorsing the request, and adding that in many of the precincts in the crowded portions of the City there are numerous cases similar to those mentioned by Capt. JOURDAN. The Commissioners promptly replied that they had at once made provision to feed such destitute persons as were referred to, "on or after the morning of the 18th inst, at the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market prisons, between the hours of 7 and 11 A. M. daily;" and added: "The Commissioners propose to furnish such daily meals on the recommendations of the Captains of Police, and they respectfully request that you will instruct those officers to furnish tickets, signed by them, to such applicants as they may deem proper." Superintendent KENNEDY immediately issued an order for carrying out this plan, and he closed it by remarking: "The tickets will only be good for one meal each on the day of its date. In furnishing these tickets, care is to be taken that the destitute worthy persons alone are supplied. The regular bummer is not to be regarded of this class."

Few of the citizens of New-York have the opportunity of knowing anything about the class of destitute people here referred to. But it is a fact that at all seasons of the year, and especially in the hard, cold Winter season, the Police Station-houses are nightly crowded with human beings who have literally no place to lay their heads. There is very little danger of any applicants who are not terribly destitute; for the cold cells and hard planks of the Station-houses are not likely to invite any one who can obtain anything softer than a plank or warmer than a stone floor. They are nearly all hungry, too, as well as houseless; and here we may say that there is little danger of any abuse of the provision for giving them a little plain fare on leaving their cells in the morning. The distribution is so guarded that no unworthy persons will be the gainers.

While we warmly commend the charity both of giving lodgings and a little food to the starving outcasts from house and home, we should like to see a more humane and adequate provision made for these wretched sinners than can be found at the Station-houses. If some noble-minded and wealthy man wished to obtain the gratitude of a thousand homeless and hungry people every day and every night of each year, he could in no way succeed better in doing so than by a practical measure to aid these *miserables*.

Industrial Prosperity at the South.

We notice in some of our Southern exchanges that an attempt is about being made in the South to introduce a new staple, which bids fair to become an important acquisition to the industrial resources of that section. We refer to the introduction of the Ramie staple which was first introduced on this continent some years ago in Mexico by a Mr. ROEZL, where he still continues its cultivation. It is originally from Asia where it extends over many degrees of latitude and longitude, and it is likewise cultivated on the Pacific islands. These facts show that it is suited to different soils and climates.

The product of the plant is a fibre obtained from the stalk, of a fine quality and glossy white, which is used for making cloths, either by itself or mixed with wool. It is said to be hardy and vigorous, resisting rainy seasons and drouth remarkably; is easy of cultivation, and yields a staple which requires a very simple and unexacting process to prepare it for market. It bears no seed, and is cultivated only from the roots and ratoons. The yield per acre depends on the attention bestowed, and to some extent on the seasons—four or five hundred pounds to the acre being a low estimate. The article sells in Liverpool for 65 cents a pound, and it is stated that with the improved mode of culture which is to be adopted, it will equal flax in fineness and strength, and therefore command an equal price with that product. One gentleman in Mississippi who has made the experiment states that two crops a year may be easily produced, that after two or three years planting it increases very fast, that the leaves and tops make a fine garden vegetable, and that the plant is relished very much by fowls, cattle, hogs and horses.

Whatever truth there may be in these brilliant statements, the fact remains that the soil and climate of the South are equal to any in the world for the production of cotton and similar staples. With a proper spirit of energy and enterprise the people of that section could soon make themselves prosperous and independent. Heretofore, or rather in the days of slavery, there was never any effort made to develope the hidden resources of their soil. Cotton, it was thought, was king, and they had little need to worry themselves about anything else excepting negroes. Those days are passed now, and if they who have suffered so much on account of their own folly would once make up their minds that the times require changes in their thoughts and actions, it would not be long, notwithstanding the pressures that now bear so heavily on them, before a brighter period would arrive. The days of slave labor and intolerance are over, and the old planters must wake up to that fact, and address themselves to a future widely different from anything they have yet known, but not unconquerable nor even forbidding in its aspects.

The elements of prosperity which are combined in a proportion so liberal within their large and varied domain, cannot and must not be allowed to lie dormant. The South, with the finest climate and soil on earth, adapted to the production of almost everything required by man, will bring to its fields the energy and enterprise of strangers, who, unless the natives enter heartily into competition with them, will become masters of the soil, and also of the people who live there. The great changes which have taken place in the social system of the South, promise the greatest prosperity for that country; and the Southern people, if they are wise, will quit scolding, and turn their attention to their industrial situation, refresh their hope and courage, and work through their present trials into the times of prosperous development when the valleys and hills of their lovely country will be covered with ramie, cotton, corn, wheat, rice, sugar, tobacco, and a hundred other valuable products.

Chinese Slavery in Cuba.

There are forty thousand Chinese slaves in Cuba, and the new importations are constantly and rapidly augmenting their numbers. We call them *slaves*. They are really such. Their bondage only lasts for eight years, and in this respect differs from the modern slavery of the African race. But in other respects their slavery is as rigorous as it well could be. The nature of their treatment and labor, their absolute subjection to their masters, and the other conditions of their servitude, are such as to make it impossible to regard them as free laborers, or as anything else than slaves.

Cuba has been compelled to resort to this system of slavery because of the stoppage of the African slave trade, which until a late day, has supplied the island with labor. So enormous are the demands of Cuba for laborers,—so great are the profits of the planters from the employment of enforced labor in the raising of sugar, coffee and tobacco, and in preparing them for the markets of the world, that, when it ceased to be possible to obtain slaves from Africa, they were compelled to find them elsewhere. China opened just as Africa closed, and the work of importing the new stock was at once actively begun. The supply was unlimited, and many of the old African traders at once changed the field of their operations, and went into the new Chinese business. Instead of the demand being as yet satisfied, however, it is now greater than ever, and a million of Chinamen would find eager masters on the moment of their arrival in the island. How they are induced to leave their native country, how they are dealt with after they get to Cuba, how they are worked till death relieves them, and, finally, how they are thrown into trenches and wrought up into compost, would form a dark piece of history.

The Chinese slaves in Cuba are found to be far inferior to the African slaves on the heavy work of the plantations, but greatly superior as laborers in the great manufactories and in all employments requiring a certain amount of nimbleness, skill and perseverance. Hence, large numbers of them are employed in the great establishments in the City of Havana. No one who has seen these places but will admit the workers are a wretched-looking lot, while their remarkable efficiency is well understood by their employers.

It would not be surprising if in twenty years the Chinese slaves of Cuba outnumbered all the other inhabitants of the island. They certainly would do so if women were included among the importations, and if a considerable number of the men did not return to their native land at the close of their terms of bondage. But it is only males who are brought over, and there is little mixture between the Chinese and other races on the island. As it is, however, they are rapidly increasing, and their condition and career must be a problem for the future to solve.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor HOFFMAN seems resolved to put a stop to the introduction of the Nicolson pavement into our City; and the main reason assigned is that he doubts whether it is the best kind in use. It is very well to be cautious about innovations, but it is also desirable that we should have the benefit of whatever actual improvements are made. The Nicolson pavement has a good many points of most decided superiority over the others in use, and we submit that the Mayor ought not to interpose his individual opinions about it so as to prevent the experiment with it from being fairly tried.

This morning we have telegraphic mention of a woman who was burned to death yesterday by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. A day or two before we had an account of a house which was destroyed by the same cause. And we had also an account of a fire originating in a similar way, which destroyed a large amount of property. It would seem that accidents from this terrible and destructive material are now matter of daily occurrence all over the country. Of course, one-tenth, or perhaps one-hundreth of the accidents caused by it are never heard of through the newspapers. It is only when they have a fatal ending, or when a large fire is the result, that they are chronicled. A large proportion of our citizens are in the habit of constantly using this dangerous and explosive substance in their houses. We know that it is said these accidents result from carelessness, and doubtless they generally do; but in supplying an article for common household use, allowance must be made for a certain amount of carelessness on the part of servants or children. It is said again that this dangerous sort of kerosene is always impure. That also may be the case; but what proportion, then, of all that is sold is pure?

The Springfield *Republican* is very emphatic in denunciation of the proposition in Congress to declare the Constitution of Alabama ratified and the State to be back in the Union. It says it is "a fraud at heart and a fraud on its face," and as "containing a lie that would sink, and that ought to sink, any party." It refuses to believe that such a bill can possibly pass through Congress.

Less than a week remains now for preparations by "the fair" for the grand charity ball, which, on Monday evening next, is to concentrate upon the Academy of Music all the charmers and all the charmed of New-York society. A reckless writer in the *World* avers that under the stress of these preparations more than half of the dressmakers of the City have gone mad and been removed to Bloomingdale. This is a calumny. The dressmakers of New-York are equal to any demand that can be made upon them even by the "Charity Ball," which for more than ten years has been *the* event of successive social seasons in the metropolis. None of them will go mad unless it be with envy of some eclipsing rival in the art of gilding refined gold, painting the lily and adorning the rose, or, in other words, the art of rendering New-York women the best dressed, as nature has made them the most fascinating, of womankind.

Some of our London cotemporaries are unduly apprehensive that our quarrel with England about the privateering depredations may be pushed to the point of war by our politicians. They cite the furious harangues that have been uttered within the last few months by speakers at public meetings, and they quote also the language employed in Congress by such men as CHANDLER and ROBINSON. It is no wonder that, after reading these speeches, it seems to Englishmen that the whole American people are hot to go to immediate war with England, and that we are in desperation about the policy of our Government in holding us back. They can't very well think anything else, unless indeed they choose to insult the American eagle by doubting the words of some of the largest-mouthed politicians in the country. Still, we may assure them that these politicians are not to be credited—that they do not represent the feelings or opinions of the American people, and have no influence on the policy of the Government. The English Government will be wise in speedily adjusting our claims; but still we have not taken up the subject in a blaze of passion or with a total recklessness of feeling.

Two or three years ago a coöperative Coal Company was got up in Brooklyn to procure the means of buying a coal-mine, and so furnish the stockholders with fuel at a reasonable rate. Mr. ANDERSON, Mayor GUNTHER, the Mayors of Brooklyn and Jersey City and other well-known citizens lent their names to the project, and the managers of the concern got money enough to charter a ship and bring up a cargo or two from Philadelphia. But something ailed the management, and no more coal came, though it was understood that a coal mine of some sort had been bought or partly bought. A great many persons who could ill afford to lose their money began to grumble, and they are probably grumbling still—against everything connected with the concern, and especially against those respectable men who seemed to vouch for a business that now looks like a swindle and an undermining of their interests.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has ordered a new registration of the voters in Richmond, preliminary to the election. The Press of the City generally recognize it as just and fair, and the Conservative papers call upon the party to enter actively upon the canvass, if they desire to maintain their principles and position. This is more sensible than the policy of inaction on which that party in the South has mainly relied hitherto.

The petition of CARL HENTZ and others, with which Mr. SUMNER saw fit to take up the Senate's time, would be ludicrous if it did not carry a deeper signification. These memoralists "prayed for the abolition of the Presidency of the United States, on the ground that it is a copy of royalty, and dangerous to the Republic." This they appeal to Congress to effect. Why not? They have observed that the Radical theory is that anything in government which is not very well liked may be "abolished" forthwith. If the Supreme Court can be resolved out of practical existence, why not the Presidency? If an election goes wrong, Congress is appealed to to make it go right; if an officer, civil or military, displeases the majority, the office he holds is to be got out of existence, so that the holders may be got out of power. And, accordingly, as the present President is out of favor with Mr. HENTZ, Mr. HENTZ logically asks Congress if it will please have no President at all.

The memorial of sundry officers praying that some "large cannon" may be appropriated to build a monument to Gen. SEDGWICK is worth consideration. We have got enough large cannon, and small ones, too, for that matter, on hand, which can never be of any hostile use, and to convert them to memorial purposes would be hardly less economic than patriotic. Some of them, after repeated trials, have proved deadly weapons—but only to those who fired them. Others are the relics and emblems of a by-gone age in artillery, and, accumulated in rows in our coastwise forts, serve only to impress unsophisticated visitors or to perform salutes. As against modern ships they would be perfectly useless. There is no danger of our lacking fit material for monuments in our heavy ordnance.

New-Jersey is now proposing to follow Ohio in withdrawing her assent to the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. It is a bad sign of the times when amendments are either assented to or dissented from on simply partisan grounds. The fundamental law of the land ought not to be subjected to the caprices of local politics; and whatever action, for or against an amendment, is taken by any State, ought not to be reconsidered with the same promptness and recklessness as an ordinary piece of legislation. At this rate, every national election, or every general party triumph, will be the signal for changes in the fundamental law of the land, and in the nature of the Governmental system.

Peace reigns in Jackson. The members of the Convention who called each other "liar," "dog," and "coward" on the 17th, on the 18th "made mutual concessions and apologized," and each doubtless assured the other, like the reconciled gentlemen at Bob Sawyer's, that "on the whole, he decidedly preferred him to his own mother." All this was accomplished "amid applause from all sides;" and it seems that the legitimate work of the Convention was thereupon approached with so much zest that three additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted the same day. Let us hope that this application to Constitution-making will hold out, and that personalities will be adjourned to where they are not paid for per diem.

Political Catechism.

QUESTION.
From the Tribune.

Who are "*the people?*" The "people" of Alabama, for instance, tried for five years to establish a new Government. We broke their power without their "consent." Would the TIMES be willing to return to rebellion days if "the people" wished it?

ANSWER.
From the Tribune.

If ever "seven or eight States" send agents to Washington to say "we want to get out of the Union," *we shall feel constrained by our devotion to Human Liberty to say, Let them go!* And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those Rights of Man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Among the three or four best operas of VERDI "Un Ballo en Maschera," unquestionably takes a high rank. It is not as artistic as "Rigoletto," nor so popular as "Il Trovatore," nor so vehement as "Ernani;" but it has variety of coloring, an unusually good contrast of characters, and in the part of the page much vivacity in the music. The choruses too are good. The scene, indeed, where *Amelia's* rendezvous is discovered has seldom been exceeded, even by this great master of dramatic effect and concentration. The concerted music expresses the situation perfectly, while the slowly departing chorus chuckling respectfully at the *contretemps*, which exposes a friend and a friend's wife to calumny, is eminently real and human. The last scene is one in which every kind of effect can be produced, scenic, dramatic, choreographic and otherwise. There was not much effort in any direction last night, but the vocal pieces were well rendered, and Sig. BRIGNOLI's expiring tones were listened to with anguish by his many admirers.

Madame LA GRANGE, whose *rentrée* was warmly welcomed by the audience, was in good voice, but she had barely recovered the vigor of the absence of which we have had such recent occasion to lament. She was, however, always the true, distinct and unaffected *artiste*. In the third act her scene with Signor BRIGNOLI was *encored*. The duet is always agreeable, although the least original number in the opera. It deserved this fate. It was repeated in a very abbreviated form. The habit of repeating under any circumstances is wrong. If the public desires more of the same work they can readily procure it. The manager does not object to repeating any opera that receives the indorsement of a large and appreciative community. Signor BRIGNOLI was excellent in this act, and especially in the tender *andante* which precedes the duet. The sweet and sympathetic quality of his voice was brought out charmingly. The number itself, we may add, is one of the best ever written by the *maestro*, and none the worse because it is entirely out of his ordinary vein. Signor COLETTI and Signor SARTI were good, but they err—as we have frequently had occasion to say—in supposing that *Tom* and *Samuel*, although plebian by name, are not gentlemen in instinct. The chuckle to which we have already referred is all they should exhibit; not the guffaw of a country clown. Signor ORLANDI has neither the power or dramatic intensity for such a *rôle* as *Renato*, but he was careful and did well. Miss MCCULLOCH, with very little *routine* in such embarrassing parts displayed all the sterling merit of her fine but rather hard voice. The lady is one of the rising artists of the day, and evidently has a career before her. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS was the *Ulrica*, a character which she has impersonated many times, and which has always been regarded as one of her best. The orchestra and chorus were both good, and it is needless to add that the opera was received with genuine satisfaction by a fine and discriminating audience.

To-night "La Traviata" at the Brooklyn Academy. To-morrow "Rigolletto" for the last time. The season closes positively next week.

French Theatre.

A beautifully written and excellently acted work will be repeated here to-night, "Les Beaux Messieurs de Bois Doré." It was played at Mme. LARMET's benefit, and displays that fine *artiste* to the greatest advantage.

We notice, with pleasure, that the "Grande Duchesse" will return to this house on Monday next, after a protracted and eminently successful tour in other cities. She will find that her admirers have not declined in her absence.

Pike's Opera.

Mr. HARRISON's announcement of his company, engaged for the opening on Monday next, will be found elsewhere. It is strong in many particulars, and especially so in possessing Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, who will sing on Monday and on Thursday evenings. Mr. HARRISON is comparatively new in the operatic business, but in such essays as he has made he has displayed a liberal spirit, and a judicious mind. We have no doubt whatever that he will prosper, for there is not a more hard-working man in the City of New-York. He is fortunate in possessing the musical services of so experienced a man as Mr. MAX MARETZEK, and again in having Mr. PIKE's superb house in which to bring out the various works. The box-office opens to-day for the sale of tickets. The first opera will be "Norma," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Signora NATALI TESTA, Signor PANCANI and Signor ANTONUCCI in the principal parts.

Oratorio.

The fifth grand operatic performance takes place at Steinway Hall to-night, when "Judas Maccabeus" will be given, with a superb distribution of the solo parts. Mad. PAREPA ROSA makes her first reappearance, after a serious indisposition, on this occasion. Her well-known abilities as an oratorio singer, combined with her great popularity as an artist, will undoubtedly contribute to augment the attendance, which is always large on oratorio nights. Miss BRAINERD, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS assist Mad. ROSA. The Choruses will be given by the New-York Harmonic Society, under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER.

Reading.

Mr. CHARLES EYTINGE, whose success we have recently recorded in these columns, will give his second reading at Steinway Hall on Saturday next, the 22d. The mere mention of the fact will certainly attract the attention of the intelligent portion of our community.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

JUDGE THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

To-day, after a debate of unprecedented length, the Senate refused to adopt the resolution admitting Judge THOMAS as Senator from Maryland, by a vote of 21 to 28. Messrs EDMUNDS and HOWE were paired. The latter would have voted for the resolution. Senator NYE, who would also have voted for it, was absent. The Senate has not polled so large a vote on any question before it this session, and the interest manifested in the case has been paramount to almost every other subject pending in Congress, except reconstruction and financial matters. Mr. CONKLING withdrew his amendment. Mr. CONNESS did likewise, and consequently the vote was taken fairly and squarely on the merits of the case as presented in the majority report of the Election Committee.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House to-day finished the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The last thing of importance was an amendment giving the clerks in the Departments here the twenty per cent. increase allowed by law for the fiscal year 1867. There was quite a struggle on this feature, and it was finally agreed to on a yea and nay vote, yeas 88, nays 44. The bill has not been materially changed since it came from the Committee, in respect to the amount it appropriates. Several items have been added and several have been stricken out, but the amount is about the same. This is an unusually gratifying result, as the bills of this character, no matter how closely pruned in committee, are generally loaded down with extra items in the House. It has yet to pass the gauntlet of the Senate.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Members of Congress are receiving a great many letters from influential constituents, urging them to provide for the speedy admission of Alabama. They argue that it is of the highest importance that a State heretofore excluded should, after complying with the requirements and the spirit of the Reconstruction acts, be admitted to representation, even if it is necessary to "strain a point" under the law to effect it.

THE HOUSE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Committee of Accounts to-day made a report to the House regard to the charges against Hon. N. C. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms, who was alleged to have furnished committees with all kinds of luxuries and extravagant supplies at the expense of the contingent fund. The report completely exonerates Col. ORDWAY, says the charges had no foundation whatever, were born of malice, and that the party making them confessed to a base motive in so doing.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

Gen. BUTLER embraced the opportunity afforded by the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill in the House, to-day, to show his teeth by snarling captiously at Gen. GRANT and his recommendations in favor of retrenchment. He was so hard up for argument to sustain him, that he was obliged to fall back on the fact that recommendations from that source were not authorized by the Constitution. Mr. BLAINE replied to him in fitting terms, and BUTLER's effort finally resulted in an emphatic disclosure of the fact that Gen. GRANT is bending his whole energy toward reducing the burden of taxation by retrenching the expenses of the army under his command, and that his arguments before the Committee on Appropriations, in that direction, had no weight with them.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The nomination of Hon. S. S. COX to be Minister to Austria will undoubtedly be acted upon by the Senate in Executive Session to-morrow. He will probably be confirmed by a small majority.

RECEPTION.

One of the most brilliant parties of the season was given last evening by Senator and Mrs. POMEROY. It is not often, even in Washington, that two-thirds of the whole Senate, half of the House, the heads of the Supreme Court and army, to say nothing of scores of other distinguished people, are gathered on a social occasion under the same roof.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

INFLUENCING THE EXECUTIVE.

Hon. GEO. TAYLOR recently brought suit in the Circuit Court of this District to recover from a law firm $1,000, being his part of the fees collected in a case by the defendants from their client. It was admitted in the testimony that the important part of the business had been accomplished through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, who had been employed by the firm. The Court held that as the services performed were directed to the influence of the Executive Department of the Government the contract was null and void, and notwithstanding the parties had received the money from their client, plaintiff could not recover in an act for money had and received. The jury, however, found for the plaintiff.

PARDONS GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House, transmitted a communication from the Attorney-General's office, showing all the pardons granted by the President since April 14, 1865, for counterfeiting, &c., with the names of those who recommended the pardons, and the circumstances under which the Executive clemency was extended. It appears from the list that the pardons for forgery were 21; passing counterfeit money, 71; having in possession counterfeit money, 14; presenting false claims, 1; counterfeiting, 3; perjury, 1; attempting to pass counterfeit money, 1; making counterfeit money, 8; dealing in counterfeit money, 1; passing false vouchers, 1; fraud, 1; making false entry in bank-book, 1; selling counterfeit money, 1. Total, 125.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Mr. NORRIS, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Alabama, and member elect of the House of Representatives, has arrived in this city, and was this morning in conversation with various members of Congress on the floor of the House respecting political affairs in that State. He says that many of the registered voters were intimidated from going to the polls, and that the admission of Alabama is imperatively necessary for the protection of the people as well as the preservation of their material interests.

THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.

A committee representing the City Council of Baltimore, Md., called at the Executive Mansion to-day, for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions, complimentary to the President, recently adopted by that body. The delegation was introduced by Hon. CHARLES E. PHELPS, of

Maryland, and the resolutions were presented by Henry Duvall, Esq., President of the First Board of the Baltimore City Council. Other gentlemen made speeches, to which the President, in response, replied as follows:

"I am profoundly thankful for this expression of approval by the Councils of the City of Baltimore of my official conduct as the Chief Executive officer of the nation. This manifestation of confidence from the citizens of Baltimore is at this time peculiarly acceptable and gratifying. Our country is now in the midst of grave perils, and our free institutions are more endangered now than when, during the rebellion, our armies were struggling for the Republic in the field. In this critical condition of public affairs, it behooves every citizen who feels an interest in the preservation of constitutional liberty to consider that ours is a Government of law, and to require of our Legislatures that, when a great measure is proposed, the first inquiry shall be: Does it conform to the Constitution, which they have solemnly sworn to support? It would be the greatest of victories if the public mind, carried back within the pale of the Constitution, would demand that all legislation should be strictly tested by the organic law. The idea that the Constitution no longer exists, or that, although existing, laws must be made outside of its provisions, must ultimately lead us to despotism and tyranny. If the judicial and executive branches are to be broken down, and the Government resolved into and placed under the control of the legislative department; if the rights, the interests and the destinies of this great country are to be transferred to the hands of a few, whose will alone is to be the measure of their power, our republican institutions will soon yield to the most absolute despotism ever witnessed by the world. The struggle in which I have been compelled to engage has not been for my own aggrandizement; my sole aim has been to bring back the Government to the plain principles of the Constitution, and if I could accomplish that object, the measure of my ambition would indeed be filled to overflowing. That great end achieved, it would be the highest pleasure of my life (making my reverence to the people and giving my thanks to Heaven,) to yield my aspirations to others. I repeat that the encouragement given me on this occasion is very acceptable. The stoutest heart, when surrounded by doubts and menaced by perils, needs countenance and support. The kind expressions of approval of the City Council of Baltimore, sincerely appreciated, will be remembered with gratitude as long as life shall last."

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed upon the following bill, as a substitute for the one heretofore reported by them. Gen. Banks, the Chairman of the Committee, will report it to the House at the earliest opportunity:

Whereas, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the Government of the United States was established; and,

Whereas, In the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and

Whereas, It is claimed that all such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the Government thereof; and

Whereas, It is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order or decision of any officers of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government and therefore null and void.

Sec. 2. That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances.

Sec. 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States had been arrested and is detained by any foreign Government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to order the arrest and detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign Government, who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the President shall, without delay, give information to Congress of any such proceedings under this act.

SPIRIT METERS.

The Commission appointed by Congress to test spirit meters, now sitting at the Smithsonian Institution, have decided to notify all exhibitors of meters and other devices, that they will, after Monday next, proceed to make practical tests of those instruments or meters, which, in their opinion, may be deemed worthy of such test.

SENOR ROMERO.

A private letter from Señor Romero, dated Mexico, Jan. 19, says he accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury, supposing that he could, in this very difficult position under the present circumstances, render some more effective service to his country than almost in any other place. Therefore, it was with great reluctance that he gave up his position in Washington and the idea of returning to the United States, a country for which he feels almost as great an attachment as for his own. He may, however, return to Washington for a few days to present the President his letters of recall, and to attend to some private business matters. He says affairs remain quiet at home, and there is every prospect of the restoration of permanent peace and the consolidation of the Government.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

To-day in the Criminal Court, Judge Cartter on the bench, the District-Attorney, Mr. Carrington, moved that the case of John H. Surratt, indicted for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, be continued to the next term.

Mr. Merrick, of the counsel for the accused, said that the defence would be ready to enter on the trial at the time previously set, the 24th inst.

The Court answered that a case of this importance should not be tried at the close of a term, and a continuance would be granted.

Mr. Merrick remarked, it would be impossible for the defence to try the case in March or April, owing to the engagements of Judge Black in these months; and he trusted, as this continuance had been granted on the motion of the District-Attorney, that the defence would be allowed, at the next term, a similar privilege.

The Court remarked that the counsel should confer and fix upon some time for the trial agreeable to both sides.

Mr. Merrick ordered the Clerk to enter the appearance of Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Chauncey Black as counsel for the prisoner, with Mr. J. H. Bradley, Jr., and himself. According to the assignment, Chief Justice Cartter will hold the March term.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Commodore Charles H. Poor will be detached from the command of the naval station at Mound City, Ill., on the 1st of May next. Commodore Henry Walker has been ordered to command that post.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. C. Morgan, Captain of the Twelfth Infantry, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. L. Shepherd, Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, has been ordered from his regiment, in the Third Military District, and to take command of the Sub-District of Alabama.

TEXAS.

[illegible] Murders and Raid in Texas,

From Our Own Correspondent.

Austin, Texas, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868.

The Indians have made another raid in Texas, this time near Gainesville. They have left the mark of blood behind them, and carried into captivity three children. On Sunday, the 2d instant, about one hundred Indians, divided into squads, near the source of Deer Creek, and commenced their work of stealing horses and plundering and burning dwellings. During this day and the one following, they killed a young man named Long, another named Leatherwood, Mr. Menasco, and it is supposed a woman named Carrollton, as she is missing. Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, his wife, and Arthur Parkhill. Three of Mr. Fitzpatrick's children were captured, as well as Miss Carrollton, and Mrs. Edward Shegogg, Mr. Menasco's daughter. Mr. Shegogg and fifteen or sixteen others started in pursuit, and overtaking them in the night, fired upon them from an ambush, which created considerable alarm and excitement among the Indians, during which Mrs. Carrollton escaped. Mrs. Shegogg escaped while the band halted for a few hours near Gainsville. Her infant child was killed by the Indians a short time after she was captured. While encamped in this neighborhood, raiding parties were sent all round the town, and some of the Indians even entered Gainesville, as mocassins and Indian apparel were found there next morning. Mr. Gilbert's horses were stolen, and one of them shot near Gainesville. On Scott's Creek they killed three horses belonging to Mr. St. Clair Jones. Three houses on Clerk Creek were searched and plundered, when the Indians started down the creek, gathering up the stock. Mrs. Shegogg's hair was cut off, and her clothes stripped from her body. One party actually camped and made fires within three quarters of a mile of the public square of Gainesville.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool Feb. 8 and Queenstown Feb. 9, arrived at New-York yesterday with two days later news than was at hand by the *Cimbria*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Deputations to Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone—News from the Abyssinian Expedition—Irish Affairs—G. F. Train and his Meetings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

Mr. Bright has received two deputations this week. Mr. Gladstone is to receive a Trades' Union deputation some days hence. Every distinguished public man in England receives deputations. They come, a dozen or score of men, and speak one after the other, explaining their views. Then the great man answers them as well as he is able.

Mr. Bright's first deputation was from the men of Birmingham who had been to Paris, and had made up their minds that the French, Belgians, Germans, and, as some said, the Americans still more, were passing them in the race of industrial improvement, and that nothing would save them but the establishment of schools for technical education by the Government. Mr. Bright said this was the business of the manufacturers. They were rich enough to establish such schools for themselves, and they ought to know and do what was for their own interest. But he did not believe that was what was wanted. The Americans were the most ingenious and inventive people in the world, and they had no technical schools; but every American could read, write, and cypher, and that was the key to all knowledge. The *Times* remarks that it is the scarcity of labor that makes Americans inventive. For example, there were so few women in America who were willing to sew, and they asked such enormous prices for their work, that Elias Howe invented the sewing machine! There is a theory for you. Did Watt invent the steam engine, and Arkwright the spinning jenny because there was a lack of laborers in England?

The second delegation was one of liquor-dealers to protest against a bill which is to be introduced next session to shut up their houses on Sundays. Every liquor house is open on Sunday from 1 P. M. to 3, and from 5 to 12, and a great deal is drunk in these nine dull Sunday hours. The temperance men are determined to stop off some of it. If people will drink on Sunday, let them at least do it at home. The immense liquor interest, licensed under the present laws, and paying large revenues to the Government, means to fight hard for its privileges. Mr. Bright gave his visitors but little comfort. There was a growing feeling, he said, against liquor-selling on Sunday. They had better agree themselves on some concession, instead of haunting the lobbies of the House of Commons, the most hateful place in the world, said Mr. Bright, except the inside. Cold comfort this for the great institution of licensed victualers. But though the war is strong against them, there is on the other side a war against the puritanical observance of Sunday. The workingmen of London mean to have the museums, galleries, lecture rooms, and perhaps concert rooms open on that day. A large and growing party is in favor of the Continental Sunday, Protestant and Catholic, rather than the English and Scottish. Even in Scotland there is a party in favor of a more liberal Sunday observance. And if Sunday ever become again in England the holiday it once was—that it was in the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts—the public houses must be open, for a holiday with nothing to drink would not suit the great body of the British people.

ABYSSINIAN NEWS.

Several columns of Abyssinian correspondence give us nothing new and but little that is interesting. Eighteen thousand men have landed, and much cattle. Animals die at the rate of 200 a day. A fatal fever had broken out in a crowded load of coolies from Calcutta. Eighteen elephants arrived, and astonished the natives, but they were more excited with the first locomotive. Water scarce at the landing, and rains later than usual on account of the English drinking sea water; so, at least, the Shoshoes fancy. The break-down is in the transport service; as the work of accumulating supplies, even at the first depot, 60 miles distance, is immense. To push on a flying column is not to be thought of. Theodore has nothing to hinder his going to Magdala, and then, if necessary, taking up a much stronger position. From anything that appears, a regular occupation and subjugation of the country may become a necessity. There are people, however, who think that more prestige might have been gained by the expenditure of ten millions in Ireland, where the money would be a good investment, instead of being wasted in Africa.

The prisoners of King Theodore are terribly anxious. He is only three days distant, and more savage and capricious than ever. But he is impeded by his big guns, so that he moves only a mile a day. While the thirty prisoners are dreading the arrival of the tyrant, their deliverers are hundreds of miles away, slowly transporting provisions to their first station, sixty miles from the coast. It has taken six months to get 60 miles; how long will it take to get 300? At last accounts provisions had not begun to accumulate. They were barely feeding the troops. But a wagon road is now practicable to Senafe, and they may get along faster. The water at Annesley Bay, for men and mules, elephants and camels, costs two shillings a gallon.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The great "No Surrender" Meeting at Dublin was very large, distinguished and enthusiastic. It was acknowledged that the Protestants of Ireland are a minority, but they have a large share of the wealth and intelligence of the country, and they are determined never to be ruled by a Catholic majority, or even to grant that majority the equal rights they demand, or to submit to the humiliation of paying their own clergy. How can Protestants, and especially such Protestants as they have in Ireland, consent that the church revenues shall be given to support Catholic clergy or Catholic education? If Rev. Hugh O'Neil would as soon commit adultery as attend High Celebration in a Ritualistic church, what can be expected of an Orangeman in Ireland? The Irish question is above all a religious one, and it is as rancorous as was the long and savage war in France between the Catholics and Huguenots. It is this Orange party of "no surrender" that is the great difficulty of the Government; it is the position of this party which makes the great danger of a change of Ministry. It probably rests upon Mr. Gladstone to say whether there shall not be a change of Ministry or a dissolution of Parliament within a month of the meeting of Parliament on this question. A great effort will be made to stave it off, but I judge by the agitation going on, the speeches of the more advanced Radicals, and the tone of the Liberal papers, that the fate of either the Irish Church or the Government may be soon settled. If the Orange Party was not blind from its birth, it would see that the question is really decided—that it is only a matter of a few months postponement, and that "some compromise" would be a much better motto for them than their heroic, but no less stupid one of "no surrender."

The Rotunda meeting does not meet with much favor from the Irish Press; but it is natural that people who have for several generations lived in idle luxury upon the labor of others, should be opposed to change. The Irish Establishment says: We have the wealth, the intelligence and the political power of the country; therefore, you Catholics, who pay your own clergy, shall pay ours also. The Catholic answer is: Let each one pay his own. The Protestant says: We have enjoyed these revenues for a long time, and these revenues we will never surrender. A Ritualist paper settles the matter in its fashion, thus: "It is all of no avail. Protestantism has poisoned the Irish Establishment. And there is an end of it." A few whiffs of incense might have saved it. If the Irish clergy had gone in for a gorgeous ritual and high celebrations, they might have kept the Church revenues; but they chose to be a set of fanatical Protestants, and it is all day with them—and serves them right!

MR. TRAIN.

When last heard from, Mr. Train was recruiting at a water-cure near Cork—had gone, as he said, into dock for repairs. Meantime two important arrests have been made at Cork; one of one of the men who robbed the gunshop, another of Capt. Mackay, who has been for some time wanted. There was a riot, an attempt at rescue, and a bayonet charge by the military, in which one man was wounded. There are some signs that as the Spring opens there will be more daring enterprises, attacks on forts, possibly some effort at an extensive rising; but much depends upon the American and Continental supporters of the movement. If there are those in America who think it best to keep open the Irish difficulty, or if Russia has designs on Turkey, which may make it as much an object to feed revolution in Ireland as it appears to be to keep up the insurrection in Crete, of course it can be done. Ireland is the ready rope with which England's hands may be tied behind her.

MONADNOCK.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Newspaper Bills—The Pay of Members—Gen. Hancock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, La., Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

My last report of the proceedings of this Convention was the debate on the resolution to appropriate $500 to the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Picayune* newspaper. On Monday this question again came up. Mr. Wickliffe (white) said that as officers of the body had ordered the paper to be furnished, the Convention was morally bound to pay for the same. On motion of the same person to appoint a committee of three to investigate the matter, he, with Messrs. Packard and Moses, (Solomon R., colored,) were selected. The sum of $500 was finally allowed.

On Wednesday the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Tribune* (colored organ) presented a bill of $3,000 for payment for printing. No action taken.

Mr. Cooley, (white,) of Pointe Coupee, moved to allow the sum of $150 to the *Commercial Bulletin*, as $500 had been allowed the *Picayune*. Mr. Tinchant was in favor of paying also the *Advocate* and *Republican* (Radical organs) for copies. One of the members here moved that each man pay for his own newspapers; he had only received three. Mr. Burrell (colored) moved to lay the *Bulletin* motion on the table. [Cries of "No," "No," "Yes," "Yes," "We don't want the *Bulletin*."] The motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Cromwell (colored) recently offered a bill legalizing the offspring of persons living together as man and wife, but who are not in that position before the law, and also declaring such persons so living together to be by law man and wife. Mr. Cromwell gave as the principal reason for offering the bill that so many white men lived with or supported women of his race, and it was for the benefit of the latter that the bill was offered, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. Cooley, (white,) of Pointe Coupee, ridiculed the bill as the most preposterous he had ever known offered in a legislative body. Though occasioning considerable debate, the bill had few supporters, and on coming to a vote was lost by a large majority.

To-day, after the minutes were read, Judge Taliaferro vacated the chair, which was filled by Mr. Pinchbeck, (colored.)

A short time was passed in debate on resolutions to pay for newspapers, printing, &c.

Mr. Burrell, (colored,) of St. Charles, then called up his resolution relative to the pay of the members of the Convention.

These provide for their payment by the "tax collectors of the different parishes (if demanded by them) the amount due on their warrants in lieu of paying the money into the Treasury."

Mr. Burrell said he supposed the subject would be laid upon the table as Mr. Crane (white) had made statements that the resolution would encourage fraud and forgery of warrants. The Speaker said that all the forgery he had heard of was done in New-Orleans instead of the country.

Mr. Crane rose to make an explanation, but Mr. Burrell was not in a humor to hear it. He said he was no lawyer; that lawyers were too smart for him. (Mr. Crane is a lawyer.) It was ridiculous for lawyers to appeal to his race, for whom they had no sympathy.

Amid cries for "the question," the noise of the gavel, and cries of "No, no," Mr. Harper (colored) objected "to the sharks of New Orleans speculating on Convention warrants."

Mr. Wickliffe (white) spoke in favor of the resolution. He considered that if it passed it would be an act of justice to the members, and that it would save a great deal of trouble. He could not see why the members should go home and shave their warrants.

One member said he would be the last man to vote against any proposition in favor of the country members; another sarcastically expressed warm sympathy with the country members; hoped they would get their money and be the first men at the Treasury to get their warrants cashed; a third, "No, Sir, that's not correct."

A substitute was now offered by Mr. Harper, providing for the sending of the resolution to all the Sheriffs and tax collectors throughout the State.

Motion to lay on the table lost.

Crane (white) having taken offence at Burrell, (black,) threw his arms around, speaking vehemently to Burrell, in answer to his remarks, which brought Burrell to his feet with an apology. Crane accepted the apology and continued the debate.

The resolution was finally tabled.

The order of the day was taken up, and the first article proposed was that from Mr. Wickliffe, fixing the election to be held under the Constitution on the 13th and 14th of March next.

Several amendments naming the hours of election were proposed and laid upon the table, when the original article came up for adoption.

Mr. Packard was in favor of amending to the 20th and 21st of March.

Mr. Smith was of opinion that they should follow the law of the Reconstruction acts, which required "thirty days' notice," and this to be given after the adoption of the Constitution.

Mr. Crane would leave the day blank. He remarked that Mr. Wickliffe had offered it in order to force the Convention to adjourn; that section of the Reconstruction acts requiring thirty days' notice was all "moonshine."

The article leaving the day blank, as amended, was adopted.

The next article provides "that an election for State officers and members of Congress be held at the same time and in the same place when and where the vote is taken for the ratification of the Constitution.

Mr. Crane (white) (in excitement) said the Convention had arrived at a "point" of greater importance and magnitude than any which had before risen for its consideration. He asserted that the Commanding-General of this Department would consider such a resolution a palpable violation of the Reconstruction acts.

A Voice—"What do we care what he considers it?"

Mr. Crane continued, remarking that "Gen. Hancock is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in Louisiana." The reference to the Commanding General, his powers, or opinion, did not appear to impress the "honorable members" of the Convention with that respect due the chief representative of the Government, to judge by the ill manner in which such remarks were received.

The following are the articles as adopted to-day:

Art. —. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention this Constitution shall be submitted to the registered voters of the State, in conformity to the act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplementary thereto.

Art. —. The election for the ratification or a rejection of the Constitution shall be held, and the polls shall be kept open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. At that election all those in favor of ratifying the Constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "for the Constitution," and those opposed to ratifying the Constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots "against the Constitution."

Art. —. In order to establish a civil government, as required by act of Congress passed March 23, 1867, an election shall be held at the same time and places at which the Constitution is submitted for ratification or rejection, for all State, judicial, parish, and municipal officers, for members of the General Assembly, and for Congressional Representatives, at which election the electors who are qualified under the Reconstruction acts of Congress shall vote, and none others.

Art.—. At the election for officers of the Civil Government authorized and required by Congress, to be established by this Convention, all registered electors may vote in any parish in which they may happen to be on the days of election, upon the presentation of their registration papers; *Provided*, That in all cases when electors may offer to vote in any parish where they are not registered, a list of such persons shall be taken by the Commissioners of Election, and the number of their registration papers, and the name of the parish in which they were registered, and the ballots cast shall be numbered and a corresponding number annexed to the name of such voter upon the election list. In counting the votes, the proper authorities to whom the task shall be assigned by this Convention, shall in all such cases examine the registration lists of the parishes in which all such voters shall purport to have registered, and in case the registration lists of said parishes show such papers to be correct, such votes shall be counted; but in case the registration lists do not show such papers to be correct, such vote shall be thrown out and not counted, and in all cases where an elector shall have voted oftener than once at said election, his vote shall be thrown out and not counted.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

To-day Mr. Cromwell proposed the reading of the Constitution three times, first for correction, second for amendment, and third for final adoption. Tabled.

Mr. Cromwell moved to reconsider. Lost.

The resolution providing payment for the *Commercial Bulletin* for copies furnished the members, was then called up by Judge Cooley, (white.) The amount is $150. Mr. Cooley advocated the payment. Mr. Packard was of opinion that as only one paper each week was provided of that paper, $75 was sufficient. Mr. Crane proposed $100. Mr. Tinchant was for the *Bulletin* sending in its bill. Mr. Wickliffe was not willing to pay a rebel sheet more than a loyal sheet. One hundred dollars was finally allowed.

About this time an orderly entered the Convention hall, marched through the centre aisle to the desk of the Secretary, and handed him a document.

This cavalier-like action on the part of the soldier, caused an indignant colored member to exclaim: "Mr. President, I move that the next time Major-Gen. Hancock comes in here, the Sergeant-at-Arms put him out."

Judge Cooley remarked, "That isn't Gen. Hancock."

This incident created considerable laughter.

The following are the articles adopted to-day:

Art. —. The same registrars and commissioners who shall be appointed by the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District to superintend the election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall also, at the same time and places, superintend the election for all officers and representatives herein ordered, provided they be authorized so to act by the Commanding General. And in case the Commanding General should not authorize said registrars and commissioners, the Committee of Seven, appointed by this Convention to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the Constitution and the election of civil officers, shall appoint one registrar for each parish in the State, except the parish of Orleans, and one in each district of the parish of Orleans—counting Orleans, right bank, as one district—who shall each, in his parish or district, appoint a sufficient number of Commissioners of Election to hold the said election for said civil officers and representatives, at the same time and places as herein provided for.

Art. —. Returns shall be made in duplicate, sworn to by the Commissioner holding the election, and forwarded within three days thereafter to the Registrars of the parish or district. The Registrar shall immediately forward one copy of said returns to the Chairman of the Committee of Seven appointed by this Convention, who shall, within ten days after the last return have been received, make proclamation of the result of said election.

Art. —. All civil officers thus elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday after the official promulgation of the ratification of this Constitution by the qualified electors of the State, and continue in office until their legally elected successors shall be duly inducted to office.

Art. —. The General Assembly elected under this Constitution shall hold its first session in the City of Baton Rouge, on the third Monday after the official promulgation aforesaid, and proceed immediately upon its organization to vote upon the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, and passed June 13, 1866. Said Legislature shall not have power to enact any laws relative to the per diem of members, or any other subject, after organization, until said constitutional amendment has been acted upon as required by Congress.

Art. —. All registrars, commissioners and other officers necessary to carry out the provisions of this ordinance, except as otherwise provided for by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, shall be paid out of any funds raised by virtue of the tax ordinance adopted by this Convention Dec. 24, 1867, not otherwise appropriated.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Missouri.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, which has earnestly opposed the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, published an article on the 15th inst. in which it says:

"Circumstances have changed. Clouds that obscured Grant's fidelity have rolled away. We find that the sun, though hidden, was steadily shining. His nomination is no longer urged for the sake of expediency only. We no longer are told that his name will bring to our standard those whose accession were weakness. Gen. Grant is being placed, as events unfold, in such a position as to command the hearty support of those who fight for principles alone. His nomination is now urged on the ground that he represents, more truly than any other possible candidate, the Radical element of the Republican Party."

The *Democrat*, however, is not quite willing to sacrifice its freedom of choice until the time has come to choose. Recognizing all his merits, and admitting that if the Convention were to be held to-morrow Gen. Grant would probably be nominated by acclamation, it says:

"We urge the election of delegates who will go to Chicago without pledges to any individual, but with an honest desire to secure a victory for Radical principles; men who will not forget ideas in shouting for a hero; men who will go neither bound to favor nor to oppose Gen. Grant, but resolved to abide by their principles, and to select without prejudice the strongest candidate who fully represents them. If Gen. Grant, when the Convention meets, appears to be the strongest representative of these principles, he should be nominated. If not, not. But, pinning herself blindly to a candidate, without regard to his platform, his principles or his record, Missouri will neither honor him nor herself."

Massachusetts.

Republican papers in Massachusetts complain that although the Legislture of that State is now in its seventh week, no progress upon the great questions of the season can be reported. One correspondent says:

"The Senate has nothing to do, the Committe refusing to report the bill repealing the jury law; and the House has as much to do that it accomplishes nothing." A new liquor law, somewhat singular in its provisions, was reported in the House on Monday. It provides "that at the next State election the people shall elect a Commissioner of Excise on Liquors, who shall be Collector-General of all Excise, whether of penalities or license, and have power to appoint Deputy Collectors. All liquor-dealers shall make returns to these Deputies of the amount of their sales. Then the Commissioner, with the Assessors of the several counties, shall constitute a General Board of Assessors, and shall ascertain the amount of the cost and expenses accruing by reason of the use of liquor, and determine what proportion of this shall be assessed each county. There shall be assessed upon dealers of all classes, retailers of distilled liquors twice as much as retailers of fermented liquors, barkeepers, and retailers of liquors to be drank on the premises double the rate of wholesale dealers; wholesale dealers, distillers, brewers, grocers selling by the quart, and innkeepers, a uniform rate. All these amounts are to be graduated according to the population of the places in which they carry on their business. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole."

New-Hampshire.

The two political parties in New-Hampshire are earnestly and unceasingly at work, and large and enthusiastic meetings are being held nightly in various parts of the State. Clubs have been organized in every town of any importance. In Portsmouth, for example, there are a Grant Club numbering about 1,000 members, a "P. L. L." Council with some 500 members, the latter being in the interest of the Republicans, and "AA-TE" Society, who are in favor of "Taxation Equalized," and sundry other organizations of less importance.

The Democratic State Central Committee were in session in Concord on Monday evening, prominent members of the part, not members of the Board, being in attendance. Among those present was Mr. Sinclair, the candidate for Governor. It is said that at this meeting it was decided to decline Mr. Vallandigham's proffer of services as a stump speaker in the present campaign.

Indiana.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has written a letter to Indianapolis, stating that his physician has positively refused to consent to his visiting that city to attend the Republican State Convention which is to be held to-day, Thursday. He will, however, it is thought, write a letter to be read in the Convention, embodying his views upon the questions to be brought before that body.

Alabama.

The Mobile *Register* of the 11th inst. gives prominence to the following editorial statement:

"Some skeptical persons were unable to perceive the utility of white organization in the late election. After the fact, the benefits are plainly perceptible. It has been the effect of diminishing the vote in all parts of the State. In this county, but for the efforts of the Constitutional Club, the poll for the bogus Constitution would have been much heavier. Indeed, the white front shown has exerted a powerful influence on the colored vote of Mobile proper, and the carpet baggers would have been beaten out of sight had they not imported an army of corn-field hands from adjoining counties to take part in it. The mass of the city negroes did not take any part in the election. The few members of the Constitutional Club who took the field labored faithfully and energetically throughout the five days of the struggle, and the community rests under great obligations to them. The Constitutional Club in Baldwin, headed by Dr. C. M. France, did yeoman's service, and kept down the poll to 384 votes—less than one-third of the registered voters."

Political Items.

Hon. D. W. Voorhies, of Indiana, publishes a card in the Washington *Intelligencer*, denying certain charges made against him in a pamphlet entitled "*Facts for the People*," extensively circulated in New-Hampshire. He denies particularly the statement that he sympathized with the objects of the Knights of the Golden Circle during the war, and says that he was utterly opposed to the formation or existence of any political society whatever.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* publishes a letter from an ex-United States Senator of Connecticut to a leading merchant of that city, in which he says: "Be of good cheer; bide your time; have confidence in the Democracy of the North, and all will be well in the future. It is hard, but remember 'whom He loveth He chasteneth.'"

The call has been issued for the Kansas Republican State Convention in Topeka, on Wednesday, May 25, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

The Taxation of Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am surprised to read in your paper of the 17th an article that gives the opinions of Western and Eastern politicians who propose to tax United States bonds, and yet does not explicitly condemn those opinions. I think their falsity needs to be exposed, and offer the following arguments against them.

1. It is said that bondholders are privileged. This I deny. They buy bonds at their market price, which price depends on the net interest they promise, and on the risk of partial or total non-fulfillment of the promise. If they be exempt from taxes the price is greater, and the Government has the full benefit of the excess of price; if they be taxable, the buyer estimates the taxes and deducts them from the gross interest, and declines to buy except at such lower price as will yield him as much net interest as he can get by other interest of equal security. In either case the bondholder gets the same interest on his outlay, and it is indifferent to him whether the bonds be four per cents or six per cents, since the price will vary so as to adjust the interest to the ruling market rate for investments of equal credit.

2. It is said by an Eastern Governor that it is unjust to exempt "the" bonds from "their full proportion of State burdens." It has been long ago decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that a State has not a right to tax United States bonds. Justice Story gives the reason for several decisions of this nature, which was that a State should not impair the means of the United States. These decisions were given under the Constitution and not under a law of Congress; but a law of Congress exempting United States bonds from taxes is valid, notwithstanding any State law to the contrary. The "justice" of such a provision of the Constitution may be honestly questioned, with a view to its amendment, but to impair the obligation of contracts made by the Government under this constitutional provision would be fraud. As this idea of the Governor seems to arise from a feeling that the National Government ought not in any way to interrupt the taxes presumed to be due from citizens to their States, and the disposition to impair the contracts is excited by this feeling, I will offer an argument in favor of this part of the Constitution.

It was not contemplated that the Government should borrow money except in great emergencies, such as war. In such cases it is of paramount importance to the nation, and not less so to the States, that the Government should be able to borrow at the lowest interest and to the greatest amount. A vast amount, suddenly raised, may in one campaign overwhelm an enemy whose financial means are lessened by fears that his lands will be taxed by cities that squander twenty-five millions a year; and States that neglect to pay interest when it is inconvenient to pay, or even by itself when ignorant sentimentalists imagine that bondholders have somehow got an advantage over patriots who have not lent money to the Government. This necessity of public defence is not shared by the States; their loans are for works undertaken only in times of financial plenty. It is therefore reasonable that the money market should be entirely free to the nation, while it may, with less disadvantages, be subject to doubt in regard to loans by States and private corporations.

A denial of this prerogative, or even a doubt of it, that misleads people to complain of injustice, tends to impair the nation's credit. Though people declare their resolution to pay in full, for the sake of honor and public credit, yet if they add that it is in a degree unjust the stock market will be alarmed, and apprehend the adoption of such measures as are now proposed, and the consequence will be a high rate of interest on Government bonds. And no change in the former rate of interest and duration of the bonds will enable the Government to save one dollar. On the contrary every change will be called a juggle, and will impair the credit still more. The only way to economize is to pay as fast as we can, and exclude from all public trusts such men as Stevens, Butler, Pendleton and others who would continue the depreciated currency beyond the time indicated when it was issued—that is beyond the earliest day when the most strenuous exertions can redeem it.

3. It is said by certain Republicans that their party cannot afford to give the Democratic Party the advantage derivable from the votes of repudiators. I have lately kept a record of persons whom I have heard advocating semi-repudiation and repudiation. Of the former, over four-fifths are Republicans; of the latter, all are Secessionists, who hate the Democratic as much as the Republican Party; and over two-thirds of the whole are Republicans. And my belief is, that the Republican Party would lose more votes than it could gain by this infamous competition. I deem it calumnious to say that either party is for repudiation; and when this calumny is uttered against one party as a reason why the other should go for repudiation, it is reasonable to regard those who utter it as repudiators from choice.

4. It is said that England has compulsorily reduced the interest on her bonds. In 1847, or thereabout, England gave the holders of certain 3½ per cents the choice to take full pay in gold, or 3 per cent. interest;—they chose the latter, the 3 per cents being then above par. England has the right to pay her interminable bonds at par when she pleases; it was therefore no violation of faith to pay those bonds at that time, or to give the holders what they preferred to payment. I know of no other case of forced reduction that "should moderate reproaches from that quarter."

I should like to write a controversy, in conversational form, with some one who is a fair match for me, and who will defend the views set forth in your article—the controversy to be completed before any part is published, and to be disposed of as we may agree. Address, by letter,

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Towboat Sunk by the Ice.—The towboat *Hovey*, owned by Capt. Skinner, of Jersey City, while landing a schooner off the Morris Canal Basin yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, was struck by a large field of ice, nearly ten acres, which caught the boat at the end of the pier, carried her out about 200 yards, overturned and sunk her. The crew escaped in time to save themselves. Every effort was made by the Captain in charge (Dunnion) to save her, but it was useless. The boat was insured for $5,000 in the Marine Insurance Company, New-York.

Inquest.—An inquest was held at Coroner Warren's office, Jersey City, last evening, on the body of John Ford, who was killed by the falling of scaffolding in South Sixth-street. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Reminisences of the War.—Mr. William Hemstreet, late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, lectured on Thursday evening before the Long Island Historical Society on "Reminisences of War in the West," including Fort Donelson and Shiloh. The lecturer gave personal recollections of the general features as seen by a man in the ranks. The audience was large and unusually interested. At the conclusion it was announced that the lecturer would deliver another lecture on Sherman's great march, for the benefit of the destitute soldiers, on Thursday evening, at the Post Officer's Hall.

A Man Killed in the Navy-yard.—Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, John Kelley, of No. 354 Tenth-street, New-York, an employe in the Navy-yard, was instantly killed. He was engaged in the saw-mill, situated near the immense ship-houses in the yard, and when the accident occurred was clearing the sawdust from a part of the machine which had become clogged. It was necessary to have the saw moved, and Kelley called to Michael Downie to "set the gate," so as to start the saw. Downie not acting promptly, Kelley leaned in front of the saw to speak again to his fellow-workman. Just at this instant Downie set the gate, and the bar connected with the saw struck Kelley, killing him instantly. Coroner Smith was called, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Kelly was a sober and industrious mechanic, and leaves a wife and two children.

Seizure of a Whisky Still.—Deputy Inspectors Eagan and Newman, of the Second Internal Revenue District, seized a small illicit still in Frost-street, near Smith, E. D. They destroyed the still, and as they had no means for removing the whisky, they poured it into the gutter. No owner could be found.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes, cards, note paper, &c., in the City.

MARRIED.

Arden—Ward.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Higbie, Thomas B. Arden, of Ardenia, to Anna M., daughter of Dr. Thomas Ward, of New-York City.

Shepard—Vanderbilt.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, assisted by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Elliott F. Shepard to Maggie Louise, daughter of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Esq., all of this City.

Whittemore—McKinley.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. F. Warren, Clark F. Whittemore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Anna, daughter of William McKinley, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

Bard.—At Annandale, Dutchess County, on Monday, Feb. 17, William, only son of John Bard, in his 12th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, on Thursday at 3 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. Depot at 10 A. M.

Benson.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, Maria S. Benson, late of Cambridge, Mass.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother, Arthur W. Benson, No. 154 Columbia-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., at 1 P. M. The remains will be interred at Mount Auburn.

Birckhead.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 15, at Baltimore, Catherine Augusta McEvers, relict of the late Hugh Birckhead, in the 73d year of her age.

Curtis.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, Major Daniel Hanford Curtis, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 40 East 25th-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Dibble.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, suddenly, of diphtheria, Emma J., youngest daughter of Robert B. and Mary E. Dibble, aged 16 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Americus Lodge No. 535, F. & A. M., and Americus Chapter No. 215, R. A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at Lee-av. Baptist Church, Lee-av., near Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

Gay.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 15, Jesse Gay, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 67, and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Edward Gay, No. 291 Delancy-st., New-York, on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Gilbert.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, suddenly, of scarlet fever, Ada, youngest daughter of John S. Gilbert, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 130 West 14th-st., on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

Hamilton.—In Stamford, Conn., at the residence of her son, John P. Hamilton, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, Mrs. Isabella Hamilton, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 22d inst., at 10 o'clock. Cars leave 27th-st. at 7 and 8 o'clock.

Moulton.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 16, in the 70th year of her age, Eliza R. Moulton, daughter of the late Philip D. Keteltas, of New-York.

Price.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, Abel Price, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 20 Nassau-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown Friday morning by the 10 o'clock train Hudson River Railroad.

Pruden.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, Anna, wife of Thomas Pruden, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Columbia Lodge, No. 1, and Lebanon Encampment No. 12, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 310 East 27th-st. The remains will be taken on Friday morning to Hackensack Junction, N. J., for interment.

Post.—At the Merchants' Hotel, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, Henry Post.

His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick on Friday with the 10 A. M. train. Funeral services at 12 M. at the First Dutch Church, in Neilson-st.

Pleslin.—At St. Louis, on Sunday, Feb. 16, Eliza, widow of the late Wm. Pleslin, in the 59 year of her age.

The remains will be brought to Morrisania for interment.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Sankay.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 18, suddenly, Skeffington Sankay, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 214 De Graw-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Stevens.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, after a long and painful illness, Harriet Riker, wife of W. H. Stevens, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Essex-st., without further invitation.

Tracy.—At Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, Feb. 16, at the residence of his father-in-law, Hon. Ross Wilkins, George Douglas Tracy, eldest son of Helen E. and the late George H. Tracy, of New-York City, in the 29th year of his age.

Van Dusen.—At Charlestown, Mass., on Monday evening, Feb. 17, Daniel Van Dusen, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) morning, the 20th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., New-York, without further invitation.

Van Riper.—At Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, Cornelius G. Van Riper, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church at Passaic, on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Erie Railway trains leave Chambers-st. Pier, New-York, at 12 M. and 1½ P. M.

Wardwell.—At his residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 8 P. M., William A. Wardwell.

Funeral on Friday at 10½ A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bergen, N. J. Take Cortlandt-st. Ferry and Monticello-av. cars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO WONDER SO MANY WORTHLESS medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in specifics. We have yet to learn, however, of the first failure of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, to cure coughs, colds and pulmonary diseases.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M, and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., closing at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on SATURDAY, 22d inst., closing at this office at 10 A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Station A and B, 8:45; C O and D, 8:30; E and F, 8:10 and G at 8 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

THE STOCK AT THE "BERRIAN" House-furnishing Hardware Rooms, No. 601 Broadway, is to be disposed of within thirty days. Early applicants will secure great bargains.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY.

FEB. 17, 1868.

Schedules of (30) thirty or more coupons, due March 1, 1868, will now be received for examination at the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 418, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 264, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.

JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURance and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

NASSAU RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN.—The annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of this Company, Broadway, corner of 1st-st., on MONDAY, March 2, 1868, commencing at 12 o'clock. Polls open for one hour.

C. F. ESTEE, Secretary pro tem.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1868.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due March 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on that day by WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer, at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Redwood Lead Mining and Smelting Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 William-st., on TUESDAY, March 3, at 1 P. M.

A. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—DIVIDEND-paying stocks for merchandise. Address Box No. 1,577 Post-office, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 19, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 70 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 50 cents DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF BONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,

No. 209 Walnut-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECtion for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SECURITIES WANTED.—Michigan State 7s, Detroit City 7s, Michigan State 6s, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

A. WILKINS, Stock Broker, Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK, No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

KID GLOVES, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

S. CANTRELL.

BALLS AND PARTIES.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS.
WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS.

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be

No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will close out the following

RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS,

in order to make room for Spring importations, consisting of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towels, Quilts, Blankets, Jaconets, Plaid and Plain Cambrics, Swiss Tarleton, Nainsook, Mulls, and every variety of White Goods, Piques, Marseilles, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece, at case prices.

SILKS, from 75 cents up to the finest qualities imported, at prices never before offered; Lupin's BLACK and Silk Worsted Grenadines, in all widths and qualities, at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation; Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas, Tamise, Poplins and Empress Cloths, and a large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, in all colors; Empress Cloths at half cost of importation; Plaid Poplins, from 20 cents up to very fine goods, at same proportion.

FRENCH MERINOES, at prices less than before the war.

BLACK LYONS MANTILLA AND HAT VELVETS.

PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, in all styles and colors, the largest and most complete assortment in the City, purchased at the late great auction sales, at about half cost of importation, will be sold at a small advance.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

STORE TO LET.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

OLIVER MOWBRAY would respectfully notify the public that he is about to close out his stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, all of which have been marked down to such low prices as must insure their speedy sale.

The stand is one of the best this side the City.

Business conducted on the ONE PRICE principle.

STORE TO LET.

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Also, store and house No. 214 Bowery to let. Rent $6,500.

OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.

ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' SATIN BONNETS AND WHITE Fawn hats, new styles, now ready. Turbin hats and feathers, children's bonnets, furs and cloaks. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. This is valuable.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

BOOK TRADE SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, at 7 o'clock.

Catalogue of a large collection of miscellaneous books, fresh stock; Juveniles, Bibles, Prayer-books, &c., &c.; a large quantity of stationery, being balance of a retail stock. Also, two silver-plated glass show-cases, two office desks.

REV. DR. TAYLOR'S LIBRARY,
MONDAY, FEB. 24, and following days,
at 7 o'clock P. M.
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
of the late
THOMAS HOUSE TAYLOR, D. D.,

for many years Rector of Grace Church, comprising a large and select assortment of books in the various departments of literature, principally Theology, among which will be found some very valuable books.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., handsome household furniture, piano, paintings, curtains, carpets, wines, &c., by order of the executors of Margaret Stuyvesant, deceased.

PARLORS.—Velvet carpets, rosewood suite, seven pieces, in crimson brocatelle; rosewood piano, by Descombes & Co., New-York; carved rosewood centre tables, mantle mirrors, clock and ornaments, lace curtains, a number of valuable oil paintings, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, and tables; extra fine feather mattresses and bedding, linen sheets, towels, napkins, quilts, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Black walnut furniture, paintings, engravings, silver-plated ware, porcelain and glassware, desk, and a choice assortment of fine clarets, sherry, ports, champagnes, &c.

Also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

By order of Wm. Youngs, N. Lanzin, executors.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MACDOUGAL AND 51ST STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.:

MACDOUGAL-ST.—The two-story, attic and basement brick-front house and lot situate on the easterly side of Macdougal-st., between Prince and Houston sts., and known as No. 50 Macdougal-st. Lot 25x100.

The 2½-story brick house and lot on the easterly side of Macdougal-st., between Spring and Prince sts., and known as No. 10 Macdougal-st.; has gas and water. Lot 17.6x100.

51ST-ST.—One lot on the north side of 51st-st., about 277 feet west of Broadway. 25x100.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE,
No. 62 Liberty st. and
No. 82 5th-av.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

This day, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 13 East River.

1,442 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
512 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Delta*, from Messina.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer—Office No. 515 Washington-st., near Spring.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, of the five-story dwelling No. 5 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, comprising the entire substantial furniture of 22 rooms, piano, large pier mirrors, Axminster and Brussels carpets, fine bedding of 30 bedsteads, extension table 50 feet, kitchen furniture, &c. Dealers as well as others requested to attend.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn—A general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, plated ware, fancy goods, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, spring seat settees, suitable for lecture-room or hall, fine rosewood pianos, &c., &c.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. Particulars in time. By order of the mortgager.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HENRY D. MINER WILL SELL AT AUCtion on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Particulars in time.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction, under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new.	30 Ambulances.
1,000 kegs Horse-shoes.	5 Office Wagons.
500 kegs Mule-shoes.	3 two-horse Wagons.
880 lbs. Pig Lead.	4 Iron Safes.
2,180 lbs. Sheet Lead.	6 Corn Mills.
255 sets wheel-mule Harness.	29 Ambulance Wheels.
868 sets head-mule Harness.	Veterinary and other Tools.
300 Army Wagons.	Horse Medicines, &c., &c.

together with 11 horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application.

Purchases must be removed in six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER AND ORDNANCE STORES

At Private Sale,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mule, ambulance, artillery, plow and truck harness, reins, mule and horse collars, McClellan artillery and valise saddles and bridles, halters, surcingles, double lines, horse brushes, army blankets, hospital, wall and wedge tents, army clothing, muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.

A. HITCHCOCK, Agent, No. 48 Dey-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec27-lawtomar26

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

Plated and Bronze Urns,	Toilet Sets,	Tool Chests,
Plated Tea Sets,	Bronzed Tea-kettles,	Meat Safes,
Cake Baskets,	Bronzed Urns,	Tables,
Vegetable Dishes,	Fire Sets,	Perambulators,
Butter Dishes,	Copper and Brass Kettles,	Fenders,
Liqueur Stands,	Iron Utensils,	Fancy Steps,
Casters,	Fancy Chairs,	Step-Ladders,
Egg Stands,	Plate Warmers,	Brooms & Brushes,
Trays,	Meat Dishes,	Knives and Forks,
Toast Racks,	Dish Covers,	Plated Knives and Forks,
Japan Trays,	Ivory Cork Screws,	Fire Stands,
Coal Vases,	Camp Chairs,	Bird Cages, &c., &c.

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues as above.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE PROPerty on Stanton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

STANTON-ST.—6 three-story and basement brick front houses and lots situate on the southerly side of Stanton-st., between Suffolk and Clinton sts., and known as Nos. 153, 155, 157, 159, 161 and 163 Stanton-st. The houses are filled in with brick. Lots 16.8x100 feet each.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CORNER LOTS ON 10TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

10TH-AV.—2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., being together 49 feet 5 inches front and rear by 100 feet in depth.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of JOSEPH FRIEND, ISIDOR GROSSMAN and LOUIS SILBERSTEIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM L. BOGERT, of Jamaica, in the County of Queens, doing business in the City of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL DE YOUNG, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. TAPPEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN McKENZIE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Parr & McKenzie, in Atlanta, Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY P. HOLBROOK, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anthony P. Holbrook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.

f20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DENNIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Dennis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1868.

f20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY EVESSON, Jr., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Evesson, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

Platt, Gerard & Buckley, attorneys for petitioner, No. 45 William-st., City. f20-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT MOULTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt

Dated New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.

f6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JASON H. BOCKOVER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jason H. Bockover, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVE E. LAING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alve E. Laing, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

ALBERT DAY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York. f6-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Ulrich, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1867.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f6-law3wTh* No. 163 Fulton-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—FOR THE District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. NEWMAN, of Watkins, in the County of Schuyler, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Room No. 4, in the Tracy block, Havana, Schuyler County, N. Y., before Hull Fanton, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

W. H. COREY,
United States Deputy Marshal, as Messenger.

FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS A. MACNAIR, of New-York City in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. BILLINGS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. DORMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 20, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO P. VAN BUREN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alonzo P. Van Buren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Theodore B. Gates Register in Bankruptcy, in the Village of Kingston, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated Kingston, on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f6-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles Bowrosan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1868.

f6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM LARCHAR, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Larchar, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York on the 4th day of February, 1868.

f6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Campbell, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1868.

f13-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. HOLCOMB and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Holcomb, of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and George P. Holcomb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of the copartnership of J. H. Holcomb & Co., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said James H. Holcomb's petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York this 6th day of February, 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
f13-law3wTh* No. 34 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SECKENDORF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Sackendorf, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f20-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SOLOMON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Solomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, 1868.

JAMES DAVIS, Assignee, No. 34 Pine-st.

f13-law3wTh*

NO. 569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR KRAUSE, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isidor Krause, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. ALDRICH, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Aldrich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f6-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of ISAAC LEWINE, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Isaac Lewine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, Jan. 24, 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f6-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK: at Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—At Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SEABURY S. GOULD, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH A capital of five to ten thousand dollars in cash, by a merchant on Broadway, of twenty-five years' standing, with a large first-class trade, exclusively for cash; and a small percentage on sales the only rent to pay, with a lease of five years, on the best position of Broadway; references required and given. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IS offered in an established stationery-store down town, to a party having $10,000 capital, to take the place of a partner whose health compels him to remain South, and who would retire. A thorough knowledge of the business not necessary. Address Post-office Box No. 2,625, New-York.

BUSINESS COLLEGE FOR SALE.—ONE of the best-located and established business colleges in New-York vicinity is offered for sale; terms liberal. Apply at PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery.

$3,000.—SUPERIOR CHANCE TO ASsociate with a responsible man in a safe, paying business. Address Box No. 15, Station A, New-York City.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

MEG HAGWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also operates on a machine; no objections to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen or heard of until suited at Mme. MORROW'S dressmaking establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST INDUSTRIOUS respectable woman a situation as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking and is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing if required. Apply for two days at No. 289 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st., front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family, or to take charge of growing children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capacity. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and operates on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply at her present employer's, No. 12 West 27th-st., from 12 till 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; will be highly recommended by her present employer in this City. Call for two days at No. 100 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 233 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT WOMEN, situations, one as first-class cook, and the other as first-class laundress; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., in the rear. No objection to the country.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT BY the day would like a few more customers; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a first-class operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as good cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 5th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, also hair dressing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, to cook, wash and iron, or cook and assist with the wash. Can be seen until suited at No. 339 East 22d-st., third floor, front. Best of City references can be given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, house-workers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 3·24th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a Protestant woman who understands cutting and fitting boys' clothes, dressmaking, all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands cookery in all its branches; has good reference. Call at No. 342 West 4th-st., near 13th-st. and 8th-av., in the candy-store. Will be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook for a private family; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 3·2 West 26th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN A private family; understands her business thoroughly; has four years' reference from her late place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework for a small private family; has first-class reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 144 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 434 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook, and has the best references from her last place; her employer can be seen. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook and assist with the washing, or laundress, in a private family. Can be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMBERmaid and waitress a situation; would take the place of nurse and chambermaid; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 4·4 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to cook and assist in the washing, or would do the whole in a small family; will cook for a boarding-house; for City or country; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, who understands soups, &c., a situation; would assist with the washing; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent waitress, or as chambermaid. City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Charlton-st.; good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook; has no objections to assist with the washing; has good references; she lived in her last place six years. Can be seen for two days at 439 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as operator on a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine; has no objections to assist in chamberwork. Apply at No. 85 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. No. 30 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress, first-class, or would do the fine washing and assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at 115 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl a situation to take care of children and do assistant chamberwork; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Thompson-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can make herself generally useful; the best City references given. Call at No. 223 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamberwork or waiting. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st. Has the very best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework, or plain cooking, washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 311 44th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as good cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 408 West 31st-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a confectionery or bake-shop; reference given. Call for two days at No. 95 Park-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young Protestant woman accustomed to travel and the care of children. Call at No. 9 5th-st., in store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOman, a place to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 41st-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A gentleman's family; first-class. No other need apply, this week, at No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking. Call or address No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED.—GENTLEMEN'S AND FAMILIES washing done by Mrs. MURPHY, 340 East 11th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WITH the best references, to learn a trade, upon terms mutually favorable. Address APPRENTICE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener: understands all farming business; and wife as cook; can come well recommended. Address R. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET TO A gentleman traveling, or as butler in a private family, by a young man; has the best of City reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 504 6th-ave., top floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, AS good plain gardener and coachman; none need apply without good recommendations, at No. 85 Duane-st., up stairs, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation, with reference from his last place. Apply to BREWSTER & CO., No. 84 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—viz., hot and cold graperies, green and hot houses, &c.; the advertiser is a married man, with one child, and can be highly recommended by present and former employers. Address A. B., gardener, Irvington P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best references. Address L. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener (married,) who thoroughly understands every branch connected with horticulture; first-class references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL RECommended Protestant married man, a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; competent groom; excellent City driver; strictly temperate, willing and obliging. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERIcan, with small family, a situation as overseer on a farm, or would work one on shares; not particular about locality. The best of reference given. Inquire for G. B. C., Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-st., until Feb. 20, P. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A German who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, as hot and cold grapery, fruit and flowers; is willing to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; the advertiser is single, and has good references. Address P. U., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDNER; understands the business in all its branches—hot-house, green-house, grapery in door or out door, all variety of vegetable growing; had charge of a wholesale green-house and nursery in Springfield. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, South Manchester, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man, a Scotchman, who understands kitchen garden, flowers and greenhouse; has good recommendations. Address or call at F. McDonald's, Esq., my present employer, No. 6 Bowling-green

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses; has good City reference. Call on or address J. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or No. 136 East 12th-st. No objections to the country.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN HAVING NO family, a situation as coachman; his wife would do house or needle work; no objection to the country, and will make himself useful. Address M. J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with one child; is fully competent to take the charge of a gentleman's place in all its departments; good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who understands his business and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 941 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., for J. G., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF MUCH experience, a situation as butler in a gentleman's family. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 3 Madison-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who understands the business in its various branches; has got good reference. Address G. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A young man lately landed; understands the care of horses well. Call or address at No. 53 East 41st-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company in this City energetic agents to canvass this district and vicinity; also, traveling State and local agents throughout the United States; the most liberal compensation allowed, and liberal advantages offered.

Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York.

SALESMEN WANTED—BY A YANKEE NOtion hosiery and white goods house on Broadway, two or three first-class men who can influence a good reliable trade; no application noticed unless full particulars are given. Address Box No. 2,157 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WELCH WOMAN AS COOK, A short distance in the country; one who can make butter and can produce good references, may hear of a good and permanent place by applying at the Servants' Institute, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A COMMISSION house, an active young man of good character and habits, acquainted with the buyers of iron and hardware. Apply with name, references, and salary required, to Box No. 184 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A LAUNdress and nurse and seamstress; all must be capable servants for a private family; good wages. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 3·9 4th-av., 25th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

AN ACTIVE LAD—15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, AS waiter and footman. Apply at No. 14 East 23d-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A CLERK IN AN INSURANCE OFfice writing a good and rapid hand; salary $350. Apply to Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made, by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
ALEPPO..........March 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III...ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., Saturday, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 29
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 13 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE.—NOW LANDING EX STEAMER *St. Laurent*, from Havre, Giesler's gold label and dry sillery. PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver-st., New-York, sole agents of Messrs. Giesler & Co., Avize, France.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages, on consignment, that will be offered at great bargains; also, several second-hand carriages; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER,
Nos. 10 PINE-ST. AND 586 SIXTH-AV.
For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling houses and lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE AT No. 586 SIXTH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.
A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations, in all the streets above Canal-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Insurance effected in first-class Companies, on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, &c.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 586 6th-av. and 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—89TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV., a fine three-story and basement frame building, with two-story and basement extension, all filled in with brick; lot 40x100; building 35x20; extension 12x18. For particulars inquire north-west corner of 87th-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO OF THE MOST complete houses to be found; in perfect order, with all modern improvements; four-story basement and sub-cellar; high stoop; will rent for $1,500 each; terms easy. Apply at No. 219 9th-st., near 2d-av.; price $12,500 each.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-east corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF eleven lots, with bulkhead, at foot of 20th-st., North River; a very desirable property for coal or lumber-yard, storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE LOW.—A large first-class high-stoop brick house and three lots; all improvements and garden; within half hour of Wall-st. WM. MORGAN, No. 50 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR WALL-ST. and Fulton ferries, three-story brick house, extra built, fine order, 25x45, $15,000; small brick, $10,000; four-story, $21,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

THIRD-AV.—NO. 454, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 33d and 34th sts.; also, No. 435, east side, between 31st and 32d sts., for sale by WILLIAM THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, new No. 323 East 14th-st., near 2d-av. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT LOTS ON THE northeast corner of 23d-st. and 9th-av. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.
Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.
Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.
Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.
Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.
The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE ON LONG Island Sound, about nine miles from Bridgeport, Conn.; house large and nearly new, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are arranged with great taste, having every variety of fruits, trees and flowers; the garden large, under-drained and subsoiled; the whole place embraces about six acres; is within three minutes' walk of the churches, post-office and railroad depot. If applied for soon, will be sold for much less than it cost before the war. Apply to WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, or J. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A plot of ground situated on Ella and Butternut sts. and Walton-av., West Morrisania, containing about 40 City lots, entirely surrounded by streets and susceptible of immediate improvement. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Central-av., the Ella-st. extension and the new bridge contemplated across Cromwell Creek, and its prospective value is very great; title perfect, and will be put in free and clear of all incumbrance; it is full of fruit and shade trees. Apply to D. McMAHON, 13 Chambers-st., second story.

SING SING—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house (filled in,) with conservatory, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, large and commodious stable, carriage-house and barn, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 22d of February, at 2 o'clock, his farm containing 50 acres of highly cultivated land, one mile from Metuchin Depot, N. J. Cars leave New-York by New-Jersey Railroad at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., arriving at Freeman's Depot, Metuchin, at 11¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M.
JOHN WELSH, Metuchin.

WANTED—TO MARKET GARDENERS—21 acres on Staten Island, suitable for market gardening, about half of it set out with fruit trees and small fruits; house, barn, sheds, greenhouse, sashes, two horses, tools, &c. To a live man with a little money an arrangement would be made to work the place on shares or otherwise. Address B. F. MORRIS, No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF 54 acres on Long Island, one hour from New-York, dwelling modern and spacious, shaded by fine old trees; two large barns, ice house filled, and other outbuildings; stock, &c., sold with place if desired. Apply to O. L. C., between 10 and 2, at No. 155 Broadway, office of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A BEAUTIFUL residence near depot; has gas, bath and furnace; house in splendid order and beautifully located, with fine garden and well fruited; parties wanting a good home cheap. HOYT & MILLER, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

AT FLUSHING.—GREAT CHANCE TO BUY a very large residence and grounds cheap. The Texido mansion to be sold at auction Thursday, Feb. 27; 80 per cent. to remain on mortgage. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, or L. B. PRINCE, No. 67 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEATS.—HOUSES AND FARMS for sale or to let, on the Morris and Essex and Northern Railroad of New-Jersey.
Furnished and unfurnished houses wanted for rent and for sale. S. HASTINGS GRANT, 70 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A first-class house, with modern improvements, and carriage-house, together with about thirty lots of land, beautifully situated. For particulars apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FARMS, HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS IN and around Red Bank and on the Shrewsbury River, for sale or to rent by FRENCH & MERIGOLD, office near railroad depot, Red Bank, Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2¾ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—A FINE new country house for sale, 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railroad, 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated Feb. 7, 1868.

ORANGES! ORANGES!—FINE SELECTED Havana oranges, just arrived by steamer, for sale, at $7 per barrel. At Pier No. 22 East River.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.

Singly or in suites, well lighted and ventilated, suitable for bankers, brokers, and lawyers, at No. 72 Broadway and No. 11 New-st. Apply on the premises, or to VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR ONE YEAR—A large and handsome country-seat at Fort Washington, with green-house, graperies, carriage-house and stables, cottage, and other outbuildings. The grounds comprise about nine acres, including ornamental and vegetable gardens, and sufficient pasture land for two cows. The site is one of the finest on the island and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and of the surrounding country in every direction. For terms and further particulars apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONT-ing the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

TAMMANY HALL, EAST 14TH-ST.—To let, the large and commodious five-story brown stone front house, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music and new Tammany Hall. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on East 50th-st.; price per month, $250; possession immediate. Apply to GILBERT & CO., No. 983 2d-av., corner 51st-st. and No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 61.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET WITH FURNITURE—HOUSE No. 215 East 10th-st., containing sixteen rooms. Inquire between 9 and 12 A. M., of A. BAUMGARTEN, No. 46 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 127 East 36th-st., near Park-av., north side, to a private family only; rent $2,000. For permits apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 26 Broad-st.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, WELL FURNISHED house, on Clark's Hill, Stamford, Conn., for one year, or the Summer months. Apply to J. D. FLINT, Germania Fire Insurance Company, No. 175 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brown-stone house on 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FOR-syth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO RENT OR LEASE FROM MAY 1— No. 157 East 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO let in 22d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished. HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 10 to 2.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 139 MAIDEN-LANE. Apply at No. 88 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET—BASEMENTS, BEDROOM, FRONT and back parlor, 105th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL-SIZE THREE-story house, between 3d and 4th avs., 30th and 52d sts.; rent not over $1,500. Any party having such a house to rent, for one, two or three years, to a small family of adult persons, who will take good care of property, can apply to S. D. B., Box No. 571 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PURCHASE a house without paying anything down, (his means at present being beyond control;) will pay $300 to $600 yearly, and interest on remainder. Address, stating price and location, G. W. P., Station C.

WANTED—TO RENT IN THE VICINITY OF New-York City, a pleasant cottage, about 10 or 12 rooms and modern improvements, with a few acres of cultivated land and some fruit trees, and a stable, &c. Address G. H., Box No. 4,904 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (about eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPONSI-ble tenant, a three-story dwelling-house with all improvements; will rent or lease. Address, with full particulars, S. A. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near Fifth-av. House and location first-class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 50 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE LARGE rooms on second floor to let with board, separately or together.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GEN-tlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 12th-st. References required.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-ave., corner 14th st.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.
Misses and Masters WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LECTURES.

SPRING-ST. CHURCH.—CHAPLAIN E. P. ROE will deliver his lecture on *The Romance of Cavalry Life*, at the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church (near Varick-st.,) for the benefit of the Sabbath-school, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; for sale at Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway, and at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.— Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA GRANGE.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) FEB. 21, AT 8 P. M.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI OPERA
PRIOR TO THEIR DEPARTURE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
RIGOLETTO,
for the last time in New-York, with
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Sigs. MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, SARTI, COLETTI, NICOLAO.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, last Matinee but one,
LA FAVORITA.
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Sigs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI and SUSINI.
Admission to Matinee $1 all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets for the Matinee can now be purchased at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Seats for the remaining opera nights can be secured at the regular ticket offices, as above.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, FEB. 22, at 1 P. M.
LA FAVORITA,
with Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Brignoli, Orlandi, Susini, Nicolao.
Admission (no reserved seats) $1 to all parts of the house.
To avoid the immense rush at the door, tickets can now be purchased at the box office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M.
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame La Grange, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Coletti, Nicolao.
Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.
Last time of the great Paris sensation by George Sand,
les
BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22—
M. CARON'S BENEFIT.
On which occasion two of the most vivacious plays of the modern French stage will be presented for the first time.
UN TROUPIER QUI SUIT LES BONNES.
Comedie Vaudeville in three acts, and
ROGER BONTEMPS.
Seats secured at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FIRST TIME IN TWELVE MONTHS,
ON
MONDAY, FEB. 24.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 43 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung;* Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock.
No tickets will be sold at the door, and none will be received which do not bear the names of the gentleman introduced, and of the member introducing. Tickets are not transferable, and the strictest control will be maintained in this respect. Masks must be removed at the door if demanded by the Committee.
Positively no admittance after midnight.
E. STEIGER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT No. 26,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1868.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE LIEDERKRANZ Fancy Dress Ball this evening at the Academy of Music will be admitted at the main entrance on Irving-place. Coaches will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing out through 14th-st. to 4th-av. In taking up, coaches will form in the same order established for the delivery of their company. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door, and not wait for any particular coach. Fare, in all cases, will be $1 for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

GRAND BAL MASQUE

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

THE CHARITY BALL WILL BE HELD at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, the 24th of February, under the following management, of whom tickets may be obtained at $5 each:
Mrs. WILLIAM ASTOR,
Mrs. LL'D ASPINWALL,
Mrs. AVERELL,
Mrs. D. F. APPLETON,
Mrs. D. B. ALLEN,
Mrs. ABECASIS,
Mrs. WM. H. APPLETON,
Mrs. BARLOW,
Mrs. BARRIL,
Mrs. BELMONT,
Mrs. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
Mrs. G. L. BEECKMAN,
Mrs. JOHN R. BRADY,
Mrs. JAMES BROOKS,
Mrs. J. F. BUTTERWORTH,
Mrs. WM. T. BLODGETT,
Mrs. A. H. BARNEY,
Mrs. WALTER H. BURNS,
Mrs. JOHN BIGELOW,
Mrs. BURNHAM,
Mrs. LEWIS B. BROWN,
Mrs. GEO. BELL,
Mrs. CAYLUS,
Mrs. CHICKERING,
Mrs. EDWARD CLARK,
Mrs. CONSTANT,
Mrs. EDWARD COOPER,
Mrs. W. CHAMBERLAIN,
Mrs. EDWARD CHACE,
Mrs. S. CALLENDER,
Mrs. CORLIES,
Mrs. ED. H. COSTER,
Mrs. WM. T. COLEMAN,
Mrs. COLVILL,
Mrs. DAV. CRAWFORD,
Mrs. R. L. CUTTING, JR.,
Mrs. H. DELAFIELD,
Mrs. R. O. DOREMUS,
Mrs. HENRY DUDLEY,
Mrs. W. P. DINSMORE,
Mrs. E. D. DIBBLE,
Mrs. DUDLEY FIELD, Jr.,
Mrs. FREMONT,
Mrs. FORSYTH,
Mrs. H. FALES,
Mrs. HORACE FULLER,
Mrs. W. S. GURNEE,
Mrs. C. K. GARRISON,
Mrs. E. T. GERRY,
Mrs. ALFRED GRYMES,
Mrs. G. W. GRAY,
Mrs. W. A. HADDEN,
Mrs. G. G. HAVEN,
Mrs. ALEX. HAMILTON,
Mrs. R. S. HONE,
Mrs. HENRY HILLS,
Mrs. F. E. HOWE,
Mrs. F. S. HIGGINS,
Mrs. JAS. HARRIMAN,
Mrs. HARBECK,
Mrs. RICHARD HUNT,
Mrs. HOLLINS,
Mrs. JOHN A. HADDEN,
Mrs. CHAS. H. ISHAM,
Mrs. G. A. JONES,
Mrs. L. W. JEROME,
Mrs. J. D. JONES,
Mrs. LOUIS JAY,
Mrs. E. JUSTH,
Mrs. WM. KINGSLAND,
Mrs. EDWIN LUDLOW,
Mrs. PH. LIVINGSTON,
Mrs. E. A. LIVINGSTON,
Mrs. LAZARUS,
Mrs. J. T. LIVINGSTON,
Mrs. LE VERT,
Mrs. A. B. MOTT,
Mrs. D. C. MURRAY,
Mrs. McCORMICK,
Mrs. MATHEWS,
Mrs. MOUNT,
Mrs. E. H. MILLER,
Mrs. JOSEPH MARIE,
Mrs. GEO. W. McLEAN,
Mrs. F. H. MACY,
Mrs. J. R. MARSHALL,
Mrs. McKINLEY,
Mrs. MEERT,
Mrs. GORDON NORRIE,
Mrs. CHAS. H. NEILSON,
Mrs. OELRICHS,
Mrs. CHAS. O'CONOR,
Mrs. H. PALMER,
Mrs. H. PARISH,
Mrs. J. PYNE,
Mrs. EDW. PIERREPONT,
Mrs. S. PENNIMAN,
Mrs. PONVERT,
Mrs. C. L. PERKINS,
Mrs. JOHN PAINE,
Mrs. CLARKS'N POTTER,
Mrs. EDW. T. POTTER,
Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. E. RAYMOND,
Mrs. B. RHINELANDER,
Mrs. S. H. ROBBINS,
Mrs. JOHN RILEY,
Mrs. W. G. RAY,
Mrs. DOUG. ROBINSON,
Mrs. F. H. SALTUS,
Mrs. RUSS. STEBBINS,
Mrs. FERD. SUYDAM,
Mrs. J. SCHERMERHORN,
Mrs. R. STUYVESANT,
Mrs. G. T. STRONG,
Mrs. JOHN SHERWOOD,
Mrs. H. A. SMYTHE,
Mrs. EDWD. SNELLING,
Mrs. B. SHEPHARD,
Mrs. E. W. STOUGHTON,
Mrs. A. S. SULLIVAN,
Mrs. AUG. F. SMITH,
Mrs. H. W. SHELTON,
Mrs. G. R. SCHIEFFELIN,
Mrs. TIGHE,
Mrs. WM. TRACY,
Mrs. L. TURNURE,
Mrs. J. H. THOMPSON,
Mrs. VIELE,
Mrs. J. K. WARREN,
Mrs. JOEL WOLFE,
Mrs. M. WARD,
Mrs. WM. WHITNEY,
Mrs. T. G. WALKER,
Mrs. WM. H. WELLS,
Mrs. WM. G. WARD,
Mrs. AUG. WHITING,
Mrs. Gen. WALLIN,
Mrs. MARY WHITNEY,
Mrs. J. L. WALLACK,
Mrs. D. B. WEBB,
Mrs. E. WINTHROP.

Mr. JOSEPH ALSOP,
Mr. L. SEY'R ASHLEY,
Mr. E. H. ANDERSON,
Mr. T. C. ACTON,
Mr. R. BENSON,
Mr. HENRY BURGY,
Mr. WILLETT BRONSON,
Mr. L. BOARDMAN,
Mr. WM. C. BINNS,
Mr. EUGENE BOGERT,
Mr. G. S. BOWDOIN,
Mr. J. T. BRADY,
Mr. WM. B. BEND,
Dr. H. D. BULKLEY,
Mr. C. F. BLAKE,
Mr. JAS. BLEECKER,
Mr. WM. BRIDGE,
Mr. ABM. BININGER,
Mr. HENRY CLEWS,
Mr. LE G. B. CANNON,
Gen. CRAWFORD,
Mr. J. G. COSTER,
Mr. WM. B. COOPER,
Mr. WM. CUTTING,
Mr. HENRY COSTER,
Mr. ALF. W. CRAVEN,
Mr. W. CHESEBROUGH,
Mr. H. CHAPMAN,
Mr. W. CLARKSON,
Mr. WILLIAM DOUGLAS,
Mr. J. GEDDES DAY,
Mr. C. A. DU VIVIER,
Dr. F. DELAFIELD,
Mr. M. L. DELAFIELD,
Mr. E. DELAFIELD, Jr.,
Mr. W. B. DUNCAN,
Mr. F. S. d'HAUTEVILLE,
Dr. G. T. ELLIOT, Jr.,
Mr. M. FOWLER,
Mr. G. P. G. FOSTER,
Mr. G. W. FOLSOM,
Hon. C. G. GUNTHUR,
Mr. SHEPPARD GANDY,
Mr. J. G. GRAFTON,
Mr. FRED. GIBERT,
Mr. H. E. GILLILAN,
Mr. G. GRISWOLD GRAY,
Mr. G. G. HOWLAND,
Mr. TOWNSEND HARRIS,
Mr. EDWIN HOYT,
Mr. GEO. HOFFMAN,
Mr. WILSON G. HUNT,
Dr. J. J. HULL,
Mr. J. G. HECKSCHER,
Hon. JNO. T. HOFFMAN,
Mr. J. J. HYDE,
Mr. D. E. HAWLEY,
Gen. INGALLS,
Mr. RICH'D IRVING, Jr.,
Dr. WOOLSEY JOHNSON,
Dr. LEE JONES,
Dr. W. W. JONES,
Mr. PEYTON JAUDON,
Mr. O. H. JACQUELIN,
Dr. A. JACOBI,
Mr. H. JOHNSON,
Mr. H. LEROY JONES,
Mr. O. K. KING,
Mr. D. KINGSLAND,
Hon. C. P. KIRKLAND,
Mr. EMILE KINGSLAND,
Mr. BENJ. KNOWER,
Mr. R. J. LIVINGSTON,
Mr. ARTHUR LEARY,
Mr. J. LENTILHON,
Mr. J. BOWERS LEE,
Dr. T. M. MARKOE,
Mr. A. P. MONTANT,
Mr. HENRY MORGAN,
Mr. W. H. McVICKAR,
Maj. A. S. McCOMB,
Mr. MANTON MARBLE,
Mr. W. H. MORRELL,
Prof. NAIRNE,
Mr. G. NATORP,
Mr. WALTON OAKLEY,
Mr. PHILIP M. OAKLEY,
Mr. CHAS. OGDEN,
Mr. JOHN PYNE,
Mr. ARCHIBALD PELL,
Mr. ED. PRIME, Jr.,
Mr. JAS. V. PARKER,
Mr. PHILLIPS PHOENIX,
Mr. WM. B. ROGERS,
Mr. L. ROGERS,
Mr. M. O. ROBERTS,
Col. REED,
Mr. H. DEB. ROUTH,
Mr. BENJ. SWAN,
Mr. SELIGMAN,
Mr. JOHN SCHULER,
Mr. E. DEL'D. SMITH,
Mr. B. K. STEVENS, Jr.,
Mr. E. H. STOUGHTON,
Hon. AUGUS'S. SCHELL,
Dr. FOSTER SWIFT,
Mr. DESHA SMITH,
Mr. ISAAC SHERMAN,
Mr. CHAS. E. STRONG,
Mr. C. E. K. SHERMAN,
Mr. W. P. TALBOYS,
Mr. HENRY A. TAILER,
Mr. ALEX. TAYLOR,
Mr. T. E. TOLFREE,
Mr. JULES VATABLE,
Hon. JOHN E. WARD,
Mr. G. B. WARD,
Dr. LOO'D. WOODRUFF,
Mr. THEO. WOOLSEY,
Mr. GEO. P. WETMORE,
Mr. W. WATSON, Jr.,
Col. ALF'D. WAGSTAFF,
Dr. GUS. S. WINSTON.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th of February. A few can be had at $5 each, at the music-store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 759 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—AVISO AL PUBLICO.—La espresada iglesia celebra su culto en español todos los domingos á las once y media de la mañana, en el templo situado en la calle 22, al Oeste, entre las avenidas 5a y 6a; predicando el sermon el Presbitero Enrique C. Riley, de Santiago de Chile. Lo que se participa al público, invitándolo afectuosamente. Los asientos son gratis.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second and last week of the successful new three-act dramatic story, by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
Every afternoon and evening at 2¼ and 7¼ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock,
when all the original artists
will reappear in this the
MOST TRIUMPHANT OPERA
OF THE AGE,
which was withdrawn from the City in the very height of its unexampled popularity, and will now be restored to its numerous
METROPOLITAN ADMIRERS AND THE PUBLIC
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,

FIFTH ORATORIO NIGHT.
JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 20.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that MADAM PAREPA-ROSA,
having recovered from her severe illness, will resume her part in the Oratorio on the above occasion, together with the following artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
who has consented, in order to render the ensemble more perfect, to sing the mezzo soprano part.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
full Orchestra and Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Mr. E. J. CONOLLY, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FIRST TIME IN TWELVE MONTHS,
ON
MONDAY, FEB. 24.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
upon which occasions, as well as
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
ALL THE VAST RESOURCES
of the establishment will be brought into requisition to furnish an entertainment replete with
BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE FEATS
OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ATHLETIC SKILL,
introducing
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT OF THE ARENA,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

100 PERFORMERS.
First public rehearsal for the fourth Concert, FRIDAY, 21, 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Symphony G minor, Mozart. Introduction to "Lohengrin," Wagner. Symphony A major, Mendelssohn.
Extra Rehearsal Tickets 50 cents.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS

PURIM BALL,

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.
Tickets may be obtained of the members and at the office of the Secretary of the Purim Association, A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 2.

S. P. AVERY'S ART GALLERY

Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark; Monday evenings from 7 until 10 P. M. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

TEA MEETING.

Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.
The Ladies of the Church and Sunday-school give a grand
TEA MEETING THIS EVENING.
CHURCH OPENS AT 7½ P. M.
ADDRESSES, SINGING, &c.
TEA AT 8½ O'CLOCK.
Tickets $1; to be obtained at the door.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

ORATORIO OF JUDAS MACCABÆUS.

Complete, with words and music. Price $1 60.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

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Signor NICOLO BARILI,
Signor AMATI DUBREUIL,
and other important artists, with whom engagements are now pending.
THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE
will take place
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
on which occasion will be performed the opera of
NORMA,
with the following powerful cast.
MME. PAREPA ROSA,
the celebrated Prima Donna, who will make her first appearance in opera after her severe illness, and who in consequence of previous engagements cannot appear but for
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
Signora NATALI TESTA,
Signor PANCANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c., &c., &c.
Prices: Admission $1 50
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
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The young American prima donna, whose marked success and great progress have been the themes of praise in every place she has visited, will make her reappearance on the stage of her native city in Gounod's grand romantic opera of Faust—the character of Marguerite being one in which the simplicity and grace of her style are eminently demonstrated.

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NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
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The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
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INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
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ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
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AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
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with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects and the following capital distribution:
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FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
In consequence of the very many applications at the Box-office, the comedies of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME will be given for one night more.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22—"OURS."
It is respectfully announced that Oliver Goldsmith's sterling five act Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
is in rehearsal, and will be given for the first time in twelve months on
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
with appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and a splendid cast.
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

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SATURDAY—MATINEE.	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

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J. K. MORTIMER as..........Badger
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr. as..........Bob, the Bootblack
Miss IRENE WORRELL as..........Lucy Fairweather
And with G. H. CLARK, T. L. DONNELLY, H. RYNER, and the whole strength of the Company in the cast.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
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MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

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LOTTA'S LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LOTTA IN TWO PIECES.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
LOTTA as PAUL, the Pet.
FAMILY JARS.
LOTTA as LEDDY LARRIGAN.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
MONDAY—F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.

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MISS DALY in TWO PIECES, FIVE SONGS, TWO DANCES.

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Miss DALY in 6 Characters. Theo. W. Bollas.	Miss DALY as Biddy Casey.	GAYNOR and GOLDSMITH Rival Clog Dancers. Diamond, Martin, Collins.

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SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
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MEXICO.

The Latest Revolutionary Outbreaks—Americans in Mexico—Mexican Gratitude Toward the United States—Building of Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

Situated as we are here under a Government nominally republican, but in reality as perfect a despotism as that of Russia, it is no wonder that the public mind is often misled in regard to passing events; and although some few better posted in the machinery of the Government may not yield implicit confidence in the statements it permits to go forth, the majority of the reading public are almost always deceived at first. This has been made most clearly manifest in regard to the recent Yucatan disturbance which all were induced to consider from the Government's statements, as a raid from Cuba, whereas now the truth is beginning to leak out, and all understand that it is a *bona fide* revolution of the people of that distant Province in consequence of the arbitrary acts of its rulers. Thus far we have been enabled to hear of but seven persons, formerly officers in the Imperial service, who have landed in Yucatan from Cuba; and it is not generally believed that any such raid has either been contemplated or is likely to be carried into effect. The Government have undoubtedly anticipated that serious results would follow in this vicinity should the truth be made known; and events have justified this fear, for already we have had several outbreaks. The most serious of these has been that of Gen. VORISGA, who, pronounced at Tulancingo, arrested the political Prefect and other Government officers, and, report says, replaced them by others. A small battalion of infantry has been sent from the capital to operate against this chief; but many anticipate the news that this battalion has turned over to the adverse party, for it cannot be disguised that a very general dissatisfaction prevails against JUAREZ and his Government.

It must be admitted that the outbreaks near the capital have not been as general nor as serious as many feared, nor as active as many wished, still it is absolutely true that a commencement has been made, and these things never stop in this country with the acts of one or two discontented persons. Revolution is a chronic disease here, and the only wonder is that they (the people) have remained quiet during the past six months. FORIEGA's men have approached the capital as near as the Villa de Guadalupe, driving in the small guard stationed there and forcing them to take shelter in the residence of a wealthy merchant, under the pretence of giving him protection against a band of robbers. The nominal object of these *pronunciados* is the establishment of the rights of ORTEGA, and a government under his administration, but in this we place no earthly confidence, as we do not believe his administration would last, should they succeed. It gives an excuse, however, and that is all they want. A real goverment of any kind is something they don't want, and for the purposes of disturbance, one name answers as well as another. It is very certain, however, that the several bands who are now creating a disturbance have a most wonderful unanimity of purpose; and though there may be sufficient ground for the Government to denounce them as robbers, (for robberies always attend all Mexican demonstrations,) it is equally time that their efforts are unanimous against the existing powers. That we have robberies in any number, and of a distinctly robbing character, is unfortunately but too true—but it is equally certain that all these disturbances are not of this character, and the fact is now very generally conceded that we are on the eve of another Mexican revolution. The *mañana* system of Congress, and their efforts to undo the little that has been done promising well for the country, has occasioned so universal a spirit of dissatisfaction that all feel that a change of any kind would and must be a benefit.

AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Quite a number of applications have been presented to the Government and Congress in behalf of American companies, for concessions to commence public enterprises in the country; but thus far they have met with but little success—but one or two insignificant matters having been passed. The old leven of Spanish jealousy still operates upon the minds of this people, and they are equally as prejudiced against Americans as they are against the natives of other foreign lands. Indeed, I am not sure that the truth would in any way be violated in saying that we stand in even a more unfavorable light than Frenchmen or Englishmen. They ignore with scorn the allegation that the United States or her citizens aided even morally in their late struggle against European Powers, and regard it an insult to their prowess and constancy to assert that the French left the country for any other reason than their having compelled them to do so; and their treatment to American citizens seems just now based upon an intention of proving how completely they are independent of our aid and sympathy. Our people are made the object of extortions and have been imprisoned by the local authorities, for no earthly reason beyond a determination to resist their unjust and illegal impositions. A short time since, as I informed you in my last, the Congress passed a law abolishing internal Custom-houses and duties, levying in lieu thereof a direct tax in proportion to the amount of imports upon foreign goods introduced into the country. Previous to the passage of this law, the foreign merchants in San Luis Potosi had imported and paid the duties upon a considerable amount of goods. Upon receipt of the law, the revenue officer immediately proceeded to lay the direct tax upon these same goods, saying that the duties having been paid made no difference, as the law now abolished all duties, &c. Most, if not all, of the merchants protested against such an intepretation of the law, and some (among them several Americans) refused to pay the exorbitant demand, stating that neither their means nor business enabled them to support it. The whole of them were immediately arrested and imprisoned, their goods seized and sold at ridiculously low prices, and some of themselves, it is said, are being employed upon public works.

The course of the Government toward the Americans known in the Mexican army as the "Legion of Honor," is another case in point. These men joined President JUAREZ in Chihuahua, and fought gallantly through the whole campaign, to the fall of this city, playing no insignificant part in the various battles. During the past six or seven months they have been detained here (nominally on half pay) striving to effect a settlement of their accounts in order to return home—frequently for days at a time without the means of obtaining food, except what they could obtain through the charity of friends. Now we learn that the Government proposes to give them $300 a piece to go home, though the amount due them as made out by a Government official, exceeds $60,000. Threats of appealing to the United States Government for redress are laughed at, the Government officials openly stating that it is well understood that our State Department will listen to no complaints made against Mexico, nor urge the payment of any class of claims for some time to come. Whether the representations made to his Government by Mr. ROMERO, who is now the Minister of Finance, has exerted any influence in producing this feeling, we cannot positively say, but such is the generally received opinion among the initiated.

Surely our statesmen have leisure to cast a moment's thought upon American interests in Mexico, and will not permit this most favorable moment to pass unavailed of establishing them securely and advantageously. If proper steps were now taken, American influence might be so thoroughly infused as to benefit the country and ourselves, and enable us in a short time to bid defiance to all intrigues and competition from the other side of the water; but while so much indifference is manifested by our Government, we are losing an opportunity that can never be recovered; unless, indeed, we take absolute possession of the country, a step that circumstances may force upon us even sooner than we might desire.

RAILROADS.

It seems to be very generally conceded by all classes that the only hope now left for the regeneration of Mexico, consists in the speedy development of an extensive system of railroads; and it is almost the sole subject of conversation. The Congress, however, does not seem to have awakened to a full realization of this important matter, for they are frittering away their time in useless and childish discussions upon grants that have heretofore been given, and striving to find a mare's nest where none exists. We have been told that at least 300 applications for railroad grants have been presented to the Government, but thus far but three concessions have been issued. There are several American applications, among them that of a Mr. ANSON BANGS, who proposes to accomplish a revolution in Mexican affairs greater than the mind can at present conceive. It is thought probable that his concession will be granted, though it is difficult now to say whether upon such terms as he has asked for, or whether the charter will not be so mutilated as to render it almost useless. The Mexicans are a queer set; and the more favorable for them a proposition is, the more readily they see "a snake in it," and consequently many apprehend that Mr. BANGS' proposition will be materially altered before it passes Congress.

CRIME.

Kidnapping and road robberies have become so much the order of the day as scarcely to excite more than a passing remark; but the impunity with which they have been accomplished, is beginning to produce its inevitable results. The less accomplished among the many wrong-doers are emboldened to exercise their calling, and scarce a night passes that houses in this city are not entered and robbed, and murders in the public streets are becoming much more frequent than is agreeable.

MUSICAL.

We have a tolerably fair opera performing here just now, but it is not patronized as well as might have been expected. They performed "Fra Diavolo" not long since, and the prima donna was fined $50 for undressing before the audience, which terribly shocked the Mexican sense of propriety. This was a result, that we venture to say, the author never dreamed of in arranging the scene, and still less could he have imagined that it would have taken place before such an assembly.

THE TRIAL OF MR. TYNG.

Argument of Rev. Dr. Tyng Relating to the Proceedings of the Recent Board of Inquiry.

A large audience assembled in St. George's Church last evening, to listen to the argument of Rev. Dr. TYNG, which he had prepared in defence of his son, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., lately on trial before a Board of Presbyters on the charge of violating a canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and which he had intended to deliver before the Court, but by the action of that body was inhibited from so doing; the Court restricted the argument to two of the counsel on each side.

Dr. TYNG, prefaced his argument by saying that he wished the position he occupied that night to be distinctly and truthfully understood. He did not come there to appeal from any action or decision of the Court which he attended a few days past. Their decision he did not know, but their action he wished to review. He appeared before his listeners simply to read the argument he had prepared in defence of his son, and which he would have read to the Court had they given their consent. He held the present to be a meeting of his own and his son's personal friends. He could not undertake to read the entire argument he had prepared to present to the Court as it would take more than three hour's time, but he would read enough to serve the purposes of the occasion.

Dr. TYNG opened his argument by declaring that to him the occasion was a remarkable one. Both the assembly [referring to the Court] there collected, and the purpose for which they were collected, were equally foreign to his own pursuits, and the peaceful and orderly customs of their Church. He had the honor to address five active pastors in the Christian Church, who had been called away from their ministerial duties for a great and special purpose to which they had felt themselves bound to submit. The Right Reverend Bishops of the Church had been invoked to enter the arena thus created, and to interpose the sacred majesty of their authority for the decision of the questions at issue. Two most conscientious doctors of divinity, occupying a conspicuous station in the church, claiming to be the only legal and authorized ministers in a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, had felt that the occasion and crisis demanded their solemn exercise of painful duty toward God and His Church, and laid aside for a time some other sacred offices of their laborious charge, to arrest, accuse and punish a criminal taken in the very act of his offence. An honorable and wealthy layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church had felt himself bound to take part in the enterprise. What was the issue for which this "cloud of witnesses" had been assembled? A young minister of the Gospel of Christ, of character hitherto unreproached, had been accused and arrested to answer for "conduct" declared to be "contrary to the rules of this Church, and disrespectful to his office" as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. To answer to this charge of criminal conduct he had been dragged into that place by a power which he had no right to resist. Dr. TYNG then proceeded to give in detail the grounds upon which the charges against Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., were founded, and said he could not but suppose it must appear to all who have no personal interest or sympathy in the occasion or its result, supremely ridiculous—"An ocean into tempests wrought, to wait a feather or to drown a fly." It would appear that the whole proceedings were utterly disgraceful and derogatory to the dignity and order of the Church. But there was a vast and imperishable interest connected with the case. The reverend Court bore a tremendous responsibility before the whole Christian world and they would be judged accordingly. They have before them, Dr. TYNG proceeded to say, the first attempt made to carry this element of complaint successfully into a trial which has ever occurred in the history of our Church in this country. The accomplishment of the purpose of these complainants would do more—permit me to say, has already done more, before it has been entirely accomplished—to degrade and dishonor the character of the Church in which they are ministers, and to limit and retard its growth, its influence, and its welfare, than all that they have ever done, or are likely to do in any way, to promote and advance it. I trust this Court will not allow itself to be made the instrument to gratify their wish. This prohibition of the preaching of the Gospel in the city in which they are appointed to minister, without their consent—assumed by the gentlemen as their right, when not a particle of mischief, or inconvenience, or disadvantage to them, is pretended by them to have been suffered in consequence of it—makes it so clearly a mere persecution from personal hostility, an accusation from envy and spite, that not a mind in this community is to be deceived by the flimsy pretence of a reverence for order, or a care for the honor of the Church, with which they may seek to cover it. And now I demand of this reverend Court, by what right these two gentlemen stir up all these past and settled animosities, interrupt and destroy the peace of the Church, drag witnesses here at vast inconvenience and expense, and require all this waste of time and health and comfort, and impose upon the Church in this diocese an expenditure probably not less than $20,000, when the worth of time, as well as the cost of actual services is taken into account—a sum, which divided between these two complainants, would have settled the whole dispute in an hour and made them richer men than they will probably ever be in their lives, and which the Church had better have given them for the privilege of a peace, undisturbed by their selfish bickerings; than have wasted in the attempt to settle them. I demand what right have these two complainants from New-Jersey to come here, and at all this cost, and burden, and weariness, to throw this firebrand into the Church and churches of New-York. Is a miserable point of their offended pride, or violated self-adulation, a sufficient reason? Is the whole City and Diocese of New-York to be disturbed to keep two unpopular ministers secure in New-Brunswick? Is the whole authority of the Church to be invoked, to guard them from the active weariness of those who would gladly get rid of them? What other fear or motive can be imagined as the basis of their demand?

The speaker then examined the provisions and demands of the canon, under the preferred authority of which the respondent had been arraigned before the Court and for the alleged violation of which he had been summoned to answer, taking the liberty to say:

By the provision of the seventeenth canon of the Dioceses of New-York, in arranging a court for the trial of a clergyman, the ecclesiastical authority must select *twelve presbyters*, from whom the accused is permitted to choose *five*, which five shall constitute the court for the trial which is to be arrayed for the clergyman accused. If the clergyman accused fails within thirty days to make such selection, the ecclesiastical authority may appoint five, who shall constitute the courts. The list of twelve names selected for this purpose, according to the canon, was presented to the respondent in this case by the ecclesiastical authority, when the presentment was allowed. But one name out of the twelve was of a clergyman, in any reasonable degree, known to be in sympathy with him. In making a personal selection for himself, he could find in this list but one probably candid judge among the twelve. The personal selection of five involved him in a personal responsibility for the decisions and conduct of the Court, as the objects of his own selection. He wisely determined to assume no such responsibility. And five presbyters were selected by the Ecclesiastical authority to compose the Court, and to conduct and finish the trial for which they were appointed. It is an indubitable principle of justice that a court for the trials of human offences shall be an impartial one. The poorest man in the land, has the right to challenge the individual members of a jury proposed to try the most unimportant personal offence of which he is accused. Previously declared opinions upon the issue to be tried, are justly esteemed a disqualification for a fair and impartial trial. It must be said, and it is my duty to say it, with the utmost respect for the individual members of this Court, before whom the respondent has been called to answer to the charge against him, that their individual opinions upon the issue here to be tried, were thoroughly understood and known before this trial commenced, and the whole process of the trial has made those opinions, and I should be glad if I did not feel compelled to say, and purposes also, growing out of them, more and more manifest every day. With great personal respect for the members of this reverend Court, I must still take the liberty to say, that their system of ruling in regard to evidence—their assumed bearing to the counsel for the respondent—have made it so evident that the whole case was prejudged, and intentionally prejudged, before the trial commenced, that even the papers of the day have rebuked the unconcealed partiality of the Court. And it would seem that no amount of evidence, or argument, would be allowed to have any weight whatever in removing a purpose for which their appointment appeared to have been designed. Professed Justice in this case has borne her naked sword, but has cast her balances and her bandage aside. She has well discerned, and others also have discerned from the beginning, whom she intended to strike, and no secret has been made of the purpose so cherished and determined. And while I speak it with great pain, I speak it with unhesitating decision, and declare my judgment that a fair and equitable investigation of the charge made and of the proofs demanded has not been allowed either by the Court or the prosecution in this case. If the whole assembly had been arrayed as the mere instrument of a foregone conclusion, and of the execution of a sentence already determined, that conclusion could not have been more steadily and tenaciously pursued or more surely reached. I shall further take the liberty to remark, with great personal respect for this reverend Court, that the importance of a right and satisfactory examination of the principles involved in the trial now completed, is great, not only in proportion to the magnitude of the issues involved in reference to the fact that this is the first trial of the interpretation of these principles, in the whole history of our Church,—but also in reference to the fact that in ecclesiastical proceedings, according to our canons, there is no appeal to a superior earthly tribunal. The Court of Presbyters appointed for such a trial, is a jury to try the fact, a court to interpret the law, and a tribunal to assign the sentence and the penalty to be imposed. The value of the decisions of such a court in reference to the facts involved, must be dependent upon their undeniable candor and impartiality, in regard to the principles of law to be adjudicated must rest upon their acknowledged personal acquirements of skill and information in reference to the laws which have governed and should govern the discipline of the Church; and in connection with the decision to be pronounced, and the sentence declared, must be judged by the spirit of candor and courtesy which they have displayed toward the accused in the process of the investigation. I should be glad indeed to be able to feel, and to be at liberty to say, in reference to the personal constituents of this Court, appointed by the ecclesiastical authority, that I think the Church may have the right to rest upon their adjudication of the principle of law involved in this trial—as so calmly considered, so wisely examined, so temperately and patiently investigated, that its decision will preclude all controversy, and stand as a well-adjudged precedent for time to come. I fear that we are far from having attained this desirable result from the trial now completed. I believe it impossible that its record, spread in print before the intelligent community of this land—as it will be in a perfectly accurate report—will tend to command the full confidence of the intelligent, the honorable and the discriminating in the results of its accomplishment, as an embodiment of the most mature intelligence and the most impartial uprightness in the Church whose authority it represents. And I take the liberty to represent to this reverend Court, that there is a tribunal of public opinion in this land, before which an appeal will always be taken, and will always stand, from every trial, and every decision affecting the rights, the character and the property of man. And to that tribunal, in every step of our imagination and anticipation, we are constantly impelled involuntarily to appeal. In looking forward to that tribunal, I should be most uncandid and untrue, did I not appeal, with the deepest conviction of the injustice with which the respondent has been treated; of the rejection of all common principles of law with which his testimony has been refused, and of the utter disregard of canonical requirement with which the consummation of the trial has been reached, so that its result has no other value in establishing a precedent of authority but that which may appertain to the amount of intelligence and impartiality actually displayed by the five gentlemen individually composing this Court, whose decision is to be quoted as a precedent establishing the meaning of the ecclesiastical law in question. My right as a citizen, my duty as a counsel, and my office as a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church, would not be consistent with my saying less to this reverend Court than I have now said. Should I speak according to the general expressions of sentiment which I have heard, I should say far more.

Dr. TYNG then proceeded directly to consider the canonical laws bearing on the trial, and read extracts from those laws. He pointed out what he conceived to be the duty of ministers acting under the laws, and thought that in this case both the presenters and the Bishops of New-Jersey and New-York had transcended their authority. He said: Such a proceeding inaugurates a conflict which no future time can allay. It compels the congregation under the pastoral charge of this clergyman to decide immediately for themselves the question whether their pastor is guilty or persecuted, whether they will adhere to him or renounce him. But it necessitates inevitably another question—whether that Bishop can ever appear in that congregation again as the accepted and venerated overseer of the flock committed to him. The action of human affection is not a slow process of time, nor the result of argument. It decides immediately, and with difficulty ever revokes its decision. The congregation will decide this question for themselves, without waiting for the slow process of a trial, whether they believe their pastor guilty of "conduct disgraceful to his office," or whether they esteem him, though persecuted, still worthy of their affection and respect. If in their view or belief their pastor is thus guilty of conduct for which he ought to be tried and punished, he is in reality punished already. His personal character, his efficient ministry, his influence for good to them, and his actual living and home among them are already destroyed, and no trial can ever restore them to him there. He may wander elsewhere, but probably with no better success or hope. He is apparently doomed for life, under the destructive power of the imputations which the declared belief of his Bishop has heaped upon him. But if in their view he is not thus guilty, your whole process has made that Bishop, in their eyes, an unjust oppressor. The whole paternal character of the high office has been rudely cast away and never again can that Bishop appear in that church, and among that people—the former object of their welcome, favor and regard. May it please this court to consider the solemnity of this crisis. It is an inevitable one, if these absurd and disgraceful trials, upon mere formal or local questions, are to be carried on in the besom of the Church, by Episcopal authority, to gratify the envy and spleen of particular controvertialists, under the solemn pretence and guide of great moral principles; and if a canon, which could only have been intended to apply to the most manifest moral delinquences, is to be perverted in its operation to cover every trifling imaginary offence against the formalism of a verbal, or the assumption of a clerical claim. Is it conceivable that any intelligent human being could really, soberly consider preaching and reading prayers a crime in a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be punished by the judges? So it seems, Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D. D., S. V. Hoffman, Senior Warden of Christ Church, New-Brunswick, thought. So it seems, Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, also thought. So it seems, the standing committee of the Diocese of New-York also thought. Their names are not on record in this Court. So it seems, Rev. Wm. Walton, D. D., Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., William E. Curtis and R. M. Harrison also thought. So it seems, Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, also thought. Dr. TYNG then at some length explained the difficulties of territorial interpretation. In concluding his review of the proceedings which have come to their close, in this stage he said: I cannot altogether omit a notice of some personal observations of the learned counsel for the prosecution. He has been pleased to accuse me of a want of sincerity in my testimony. He has declared "it was not ingenuous"—that is, it was not true; for, as a witness, whether sworn or not sworn, it was my duty to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. This I conscientiously and honestly attempted and desired to do. I am not aware, in recalling my testimony to mind, of a single error, false statement or partial statement made by me. I should feel it my most solemn duty to correct it, if such were pointed out to me. I have not desired, in any degree or way, to trifle with this crisis. Indeed, I had supposed I should be the last man on earth who could be tempted to do it. It is my own son who is the victim of this persecution or pursuit. I believe he is thus pursued because he is my son. In this way, at least, could these men, as the learned counsel has taught me to call them, hope in some degree to reach me. I trust I am sober enough, and independent enough, not to defend my son when he is wrong. I believe that he is right, and though when it comes to the day of suffering and persecution, I could say to the angel that smites, as David did, "Lo, I have sinned and I have done wickedly, but these sheep, what have they done? Let thy hand, I pray thee, be against me." Yet I do not view the youthful Stephen who saw the opening heaven and the Saviour appearing in his glory, when he suffered without the gate of Jerusalem, more truly a sufferer for Christ and the truth of Christ, than I deem this youthful servant in his measure and degree, though it was a Jewish Council that persecuted the one, and it is a Christian Church, the authority of which is used to pursue the other. His God and his father's God will protect him still, I doubt not, and make all his trials an instrument of peace to him and glory to his master. I had another son, in remembrance of whom my soul has often said in secret, "Would to God I had died instead of thee, O Absaolm, my son, my son." On the 29th of June, 1856, he dared to preach in behalf of human liberty, in the church and congregation which his father had built and gathered. On the 6th of November, 1856, the people of his charge violently and illegally cast him out, a wanderer. He retired from the persecution he endured, with the following final appeal, December 8, 1856, to one of the vestry: "I was so much interested in your proposition to deposit a copy of my sermon on 'Our Country's Troubles' in the archives of the vestry, that I have made several efforts to recover the original manuscript. Having to-day succeeded, I take pleasure in sending it to you just as it was delivered, in the pulpit of the Epiphany, on the 29th of June last. I have just read it over, after nearly six months interval, and find no words which I would retract, and feel more than ever thankful for having been enabled to discharge so solemn a duty. I doubt not that in future years it will be regarded with somewhat of the interest which now attaches to the first attempts for the suppression of the slave trade." On the 19th of April, 1858, he was not, for the Lord took him. His suffering work was done. In 1862, I was asked by a Committee of Publication in Philadelphia, to allow that sermon to be printed and circulated, as a document in defence of our country then struggling, since triumphant. The day of dishonor had already passed, and the hour of recompense on earth had come. What may be the immediate result of this prosecution and trial, I cannot see—perhaps I may not live to see. But God will glorify his own will, and magnify and establish his own truth, and I know that this contest in our Church is for the truth of Christ, and am satisfied to abide by the result. "To this end," must every true follower of Jesus say as really as his divine Lord, "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." And there, in His Almighty hands, I leave myself, my son, and that which I trust is dearer to me than both, the truth of the living God, and close with my Master's words of promise—my words of prayer: "O that every one who is of the truth may hear thy voice." Dr. TYNG thanked the audience for their patience in listening to his reading, and said they would soon have an opportunity of seeing the entire argument, together with all the proceedings connected with the trial, printed in pamphlet form. At the conclusion of these remarks the audience dispersed.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, at the rooms of the New-York Society Library. Present, Messrs. VERPLANK, WINSTON, LOUTREL, KAPP, BERSINGER, O'GORMAN. Mr. CASSERLY read the semi-monthly report of the Labor Exchange. The applications of emigrants for employment during the fourteen days, were 888; males, 547; females, 341. Of these 507 obtained employment. The average rate of monthly wages to be paid, was, to males, $9 25; to females, $8 20. Of the 547 male applicants for labor 260 were skilled, 287 unskilled; of the females unskilled 315, skilled 26. Of these 709 were able to read and write, 179 were not.

Accompanying this was the regular table of statistics of the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, which refers to the rule of the Commission which calls upon proprietors of emigrant boarding-houses to direct their boarders, who seek labor, to the Labor Exchange, and complains that the rule is persistently violated by those people, who, for their own ends, send their female boarders in other directions.

With a view to correct this abuse, the matter was referred to the Castle Garden Committee, who will inforce the rule of the Commission, which makes it incumbent on the keepers of boarding-houses to make weekly returns to the Board of the number of emigrants boarding at their houses.

Mr. KAPP, in reply to a question relative to the action or proposed action of the Prussian Government in the matter of the ships *Lord Brougham* and *Liebnitz*, said that he had an interview with the Prussian Consul at this port, by whom he was advised that prompt and efficient measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of such calamities as those which occurred to the unhappy passengers by those vessels. He (Mr. KAPP) also read the draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, which seeks such powers for the Commission as will enable them more effectually to prosecute the owners or Captains of vessels who may be chargeable with criminal neglect or abuse of emigrants. This was referred also to the Castle Garden Committee.

This concluded the business of the session.

Following are the statistics of the fortnight:

Number of emigrants arrived to Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868	5,786
Number of emigrants arrived since to Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868	1,953
Total	7,739
To same date in 1867	10,742

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1. 1868		$68,650 13
Aggregate receipts to Feb. 12, 1868	$24,208 76	
Received since to Feb. 19, 1868, for commutation of passengers, &c.	2,397 50—	26,606 26
Total		$95,256 39
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Feb. 12, 1868.	89,961 64	
No payments		89,961 64
Balance in bank		$5,294 75

The Liederkranz Ball.

The Liederkranz Society gives its annual ball to-night at the Academy of Music, where, if true to their antecedents, these children of Momus and their loving friends will hold high festival indeed. The preparations for the reception of Prince Carnival are of the usual elaborate character; the product of good taste and a generous expenditure. We have a foretaste of the fun before us in a programme of eight pages of foolscap, or, possibly, by measurement, fool-and-a-half's cap, on which the follies of the time are laid bare, and where sinners against good nature, of high and low degree, may find foreshadowings of their approaching dissolution. The artist, Mr. JULES ERNEST, whose fun-creating pencil has crept into every corner of these eight pages, has done himself much credit as the carnival caricaturist. His fellow-conspirator, Mr. A. F. BANKS, the editor of the sheet, has done himself no less in the amusing conglomeration of witticisms in prose and rhyme. The single announcement which the editor makes says more for the success of the labors of the Liederkranz, past or prospective, than could be said by any other or in any other fashion. He says that the last Liederkranz Ball was directly promotive of 237 weddings—all happy—and proposes to show the books to prove the figures.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Hon. W. Jenkins, of Georgia; Gen. W. J. Ripley, of Vermont; Judge McDowell, of Illinois, and Col. J. S. Loomis, of Richmond, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. G. F. Shepley, of Portland; Hon. G. Dwight, of Springfield; Judge John K. Porter, of Albany; Hon. Joseph H. Bradley, of Washington; Hon. W. L. Smith, of Springfield, and Gen. Mundee, of Florida, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia; Prof. Liedy, of Philadelphia; Gen. H. L. Cake, of Washington, and Hon. E. O. Grosvenor, of Michigan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. H. Virgil, of Troy; Hon. H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven, and Hon. W. G. Angle, of Providence, are at the Astor House.

STAGE-STRUCK.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN's maiden effort as a lecturer, at Dodworth Hall, last evening, was made before a large and appreciative audience. Its title was "Stage-struck." In the course of the lecture she introduced a love story, which was effectively told and warmly applauded. Her exordium was brief, and after she had given her views with illustrations she refrained from any summing up, and dismissed her audience with her best wishes for them and an expression of her hope that they had received her lecture with a kindly spirit. The audience gave many manifestations of the pleasure with which they heard what she had to say.

THE HOLT ESTATE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held last evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute building, of the claimants of the Holt estate in England, some two hundred persons being present and the fair sex largely represented. The report of a committee on preliminary organization appointed at the last meeting was read, and it was determined to raise a fund of $50,000 in shares of $25 each to enable the association to prosecute their claims to the property in the English Court.

A STROLE TO PHILADELPHIA.—Two well known pedestrians named JOSEPH COLLINS, of Jersey City, and THOMAS P. HALPINE, of Brooklyn, have made a match to walk from New-York to Philadelphia on the 25th of March next, the one making the distance in the shortest space of time to be declared the winner. One of them is to take the railroad and the other the old post road. By the route of the railroad it is 96 miles, by the post road 110 miles.

TRAINING FOR A PRIZE FIGHT.—JOE COBURN, the noted pugilist, who is matched for $10,000 against MIKE MCCOOLE, has settled himself down preparatory to going into training for the fight. Day before yesterday he opened his new house, the Harlem Hotel, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues, where was gathered a large number of the sporting fraternity and COBURN's admirers.

COTERIE OF THE WASHINGTON BLUES.—The fourth annual coterie of Company K, Twelfth Regiment National Guard, (Washington Blues,) took place last evening at the regimental armory in Breadway. The lady friends of the "Blues" assembled in large numbers, and the affair was, by the aid of an efficient committee, rendered thoroughly enjoyable.

PERSONAL.—Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, sailed for Europe in the *Java* yesterday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 19—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¾
Erie Railway Shares	49⅛

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 19—5 P. M.

United States bonds close firm at 75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 19—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market has been active and buoyant, and closed firm at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port	9⅛d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	9½d.
Middling Orleans	10d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE—Markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 19—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market closed firm at an advance since last report of 50 centimes; Standard White, 42 francs 50 centimes.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Exchange on London 9¾@10 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, currency, long sight 30 ℔ cent.; short sight, 28 ℔ cent. discount. Gold, short sight, par.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR dull and steady; Spring Extras, $8 50@$9 25. No. 2 WHEAT quiet at $1 98; No. 1, $2@$2 02. CORN unsettled; New, 78½c.@78¾c.; No. 2, 79c. OATS quiet and dull, at 56½c.@56¾c. RYE dull at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales at $1 52@$1 54. BARLEY advanced 1c.@2c.; sales at $2 05@$2 07, for No. 2, and $1 75@$1 80 for rejected. PORK active and firm: Mess held at $23; Country sold at $22@$22 50. CUT MEATS firm and advanced ½c.; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.@11¼c.; Cumberlands, 10c. Sweet Pickled HAMS firm and advanced ¼c.@½c.; sales at 13c.@13½c. LARD active and advanced ¼c.; sales at 14¼c. DRESSED HOGS in fair demand at $9@$9 30 for Light, and $9 50@$10 for Heavy; closing at $9@$9 50; dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS active but unsettled, at an advance of 20c.@25c.; Common to Good, $7 25@$8 90. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $7 35@$8 25, for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Dressed Hogs, 3,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 Dressed Hogs, 2,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON and HEMP—No sales. FLOUR more active but unchanged. WHEAT quiet with a small business; Spring, $2 10@$2 15; Winter, $2 50@$2 65. CORN in improved demand, but prices are unchanged. OATS very dull at 68c.@72c. BARLEY—Prime Spring, $2 40. RYE is a little better at $1 55@$1 62½. PROVISIONS are in large speculative inquiry, and Southern orders were filled freely. MESS PORK, $23@$23 25. BACON—Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Shoulders, 10c.; sugar-cured Hams, 15c.@16c.; dry-salt Shoulders held at 9¼c.; bulk Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. LARD—Large sales at Keokuk and on the Illinois River at 14c; sales of City Keg at 15c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 sacks of Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and quiet. CORN dull and unsettled; sales at 79c. for shelled and 80c. for ear. OATS quiet at 65c. for No. 1. Sales of RYE at $1 73, the extreme. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling offered at 22¾c.; 22c. was the best offer. MESS PORK, $23 50; $24 was asked and firm. BULK MEATS firm at 9¾c.@11¾c.@12¾c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides; sales of the latter. BACON held at 10¾c.@12¾c.@13c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; large sales of Clear Sides were made at the quotation. LARD firm at 14½c., and not offered freely; Keg was held at 15¼c. BEEF CATTLE firm and in good demand at $7 50@$8 50 for shipping to extra. Gold, 140.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON steady; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales 4,000 bales; receipts, 4,821 bales; exports, 7,419 bales. SUGAR easier; Common, 12½c.@12¾c.; Fair, 13¾c.@14c.; Prime, 15c. MOLASSES firm; Common, 65c.; Choice, 85c.; Muscovado, by the cargo, 52½c. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $9 75; Treble Extra, $11 25@$11 50. PORK irregular at $24 50@$25 25. BACON—The market is bare; Shoulders nominal; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Keg, 15¼c. CORN firmer at 97½c.@$1 05. OATS, 84c. Sterling Exchange, 151¾@154. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 139¾.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR dull and neglected. WHEAT dull; No. 1, $2 01; No. 2, $1 95½. OATS steady at 56½c. for No. 2. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet at $1 85 for inferior, and $2 25 for best. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8 75@$9 25. PROVISIONS firm and higher. City MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 14c. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS, 1,500 bbls. Flour.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 36 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35. CORN unchanged; sales 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 26. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, 81c.; to Albany, 67c.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

TOBACCO firm; sales 131 hhds.; Lugs, $5 50@$7 90; common to medium Leaf, $8@$13 75; Hart County, $20 50. Superfine FLOUR, $8@$8 25; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 50. CORN, 75c.@80c. OATS, 67c.@68c. MESS PORK, $24. LARD, 14½c.@14¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 14c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13c. COTTON, 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

COTTON very firm; Middling, 23⅛c.@23¼c. FLOUR quiet; high grades shipping Extra, $12@$12 25. WHEAT steady but dull. CORN firm; White, $1 15@$1 20; Yellow, $1 13@$1 18. OATS steady at 78c@80c. RYE firm at $1 63@$1 68. PROVISIONS firm and advancing—Bulk Sides, 10⅝c.; Shoulders, 9¾c. BACON—Loose Shoulders, 11¾c.@11½c.; Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Ribs, 13¾c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

The market was generally dull and prices nominally unchanged. There were no transactions worth recording. Holders were firm in their views.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

FLOUR—Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT, $2 09. Legal-tenders, 72.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26⅝; Reading Railroad, 46 15-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 140⅝.

[Advertisement.]

The House of L. W. FROST, Esq., No. 26 Nassau-st., was saved from being robbed on Monday night last by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Feb. 22	New-York	London.
Denmark	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 22	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Feb. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California &c., by the *Rising Star*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, by the *Nestorian*, close at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool*—R. Ferguson, P. Glantzel, New-York; J. Loyd, New-Jersey; A. Lawrence, London; F. P. Denands, New-York, David L. Jolly, Mexico; Walter Magee, S. Bimington, A. B. Parker, New-York; F. Buhl, Michigan; Rev. Dr. Schenck, Brooklyn; W. H. Scott, Miss Scott, New-York; C. W. Field, Miss Alice D. Field, Miss Fanny G. Field, Robt. Crawford, England; Miss Jennie L. Field, Miss Annie F. Lawrence, New-York; F. Cushing, Montreal; W. Franckheiter, New-York; S. Marchwald, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Harris and two children, Ireland; J. B. Reardon, Boston; A. Dawson, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 19.—*In steamship Cuba from Liverpool.*—Mr. Grant, Jr., and lady, H. Sorchan, Jno. Gibb and lady, E. C. Hall and lady, Mr. Hutchins, lady, infant and nurse, Capt. Ternes, H. R. H. the Duke de Penthievre, H. R. H. Prince Phillip, of Saxe Coburg; Mr. Oliffe, Jno. W. Wray, Jno. J. Marshall, B. J. Babcock, Henry G. Thompson, Thomas Bagley, James Hance, Mr. Girod, T. D. Howell, John Orne, S. Deiball, Jno. Sloane, Mrs. Sloane, Mr. Hessenberg, G. D. Brooks, Thos. Jonanique, H. L. Penn, Jno. Wood and lady, S. Carson, wife and child; Miss Dustin, John Davenport, Otis Baker, J. W. Kohlsart, Chester Weed, Mr. Bawies, M. de Lacroix, J. W. Gale, Capt. Lambert, Lieut. Hebyer, Joseph Warren and lady, Mr. Eickermeyer, Louis Kershaw, Mr. Crossley, John W. Wilson, Geo. A. Bell, H. Butterworth, Mr. Chatworthy, Mr. Adams, Mr. Grist and lady, Mr. Grist, Jr., W. Beare and lady, James Gibson, Mr. Glassco, Mr. Bredt, Liugo Radice, C. W. Topham, J. W. Beach, Capt. Ridgar and lady, Mr. Ileswart, Mr. Le Muneaz, J. P. Schulp, C. R. Lloyd, Saml. Bugen, Henry Scott.

FEB. 19—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Capt. Daniels, H. Bell, and 267 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 6 48 | Sun sets.. 5 41 | Moon rises.. 4 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 48 | Gov. Island. 6 37 | Hell Gate .. 7 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Sanford, Moore, Washington, J. Hand; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Goodspeed & White.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, South Amboy.

Ship Deslumbrante, (Port.,) Goncales, Liverpool, L. E. Amsinck.

Barks Maria Heydorn 2d, (Hamb.,) Trautsen, Tralee, H. W. O. Edye; Hermann Freidrich, (Meckl.,) Niejhan, Limerick, H. W. O. Edye.

Brigs Gold Fish, (Br.,) Perry, St. John, N. B., via Elizabethport, Boyd & Hincken; Balear, (Br.,) Bulton, Port-au-Prince, A. Wilkins; Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourn; C. C. Colson, Perry, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Wellsford, (Br.,) Corbett, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co.; T. H. A. Pitts, (Br.,) Locke, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Fall River, G. Rackett & Bro.; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sarah Merrill, Reeve, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Co.; Isaac Patch, Young, Gloucester, A. Hampson & Co.; Othello, Eldridge, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond; Letitia, Fleet, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Feb. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 77 passengers to E. Cunard. Had westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 8, at 6:45 P. M., 90 miles from Liverpool, passed steamship Australasian, bound in. Feb. 9, at 6:20 P. M., 30 miles from Queenstown, passed steamship Aleppo, bd. E. Feb. 18, lat. 41 N., lon. 65 W., passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool Feb. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 259 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Feb. 15, 4 P. M., lat. 42 25, lon. 64 32, passed steamship Nebraska, hence for Liverpool; same day, 8 P. M., lat. 42 14, lon. 55 12, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Feb. 17, 11 A. M., off Frying-pan Shoals, signalized steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston; 2:30 P. M. same day, signalized steamship San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, Gage, New-Orleans Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, Liverpool Dec. 31, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. From Jan. 8 to the 25th, had continual westerly gales; split sails, sprung yards and stove bulwarks; since leaving the Banks has had N. W. gales and snow-storms.

Bark Commerce, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Robinson, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to James Borland & Co. Feb. 11, lat. 33, lon. 77, in a gale from S. S. W., lost part of deck-load of molasses.

Bark Estafette, (Brem.,) Sanchenew, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Fleetwing, Davis, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to C. O. Callaghan—vessel to master. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Bark Meta, (Br.,) Barmssen, Amoy Oct. 6, and Batavia Nov. 9, with teas to order. Passed Angier Nov. 15, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23; crossed the equator Jan. 17, in lon. 21. Put into Batavia Nov. 9 for medical assistance for the mate, the late Captain (J. Heumann) having died on board of disease of the heart.

Bark Tessaglia X., (Greek,) Calamida, Triest 70 ds., Gibraltar Jan. 4, with mdse. to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi. Feb. 10, lat. 35 25, lon. 64 15, had a heavy gale from N. W.; split fore and maintopsail, and received other damages.

Bark Hebe, (Meckl.,) Konow, Taganrog Sept. 14, via Gibraltar Oct. 24, with wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage. Nov. 18, lat. 26 31, lon. 25 30, spoke Br. bark Anne E. Boyd, steering S. E.

Bark Simeto, (Ital.,) Naccari, Palermo 68 ds., and Gibraltar Jan. 4, with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Feb. 14, lat. 36 49, lon. 73 20, spoke schr. John Deven, for Boston.

Bark Ada Gray, (of Portland,) Davis, Glasgow 74 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage. Feb. 14, lat. 35 40, lon. 71 10, spoke a Br. brig, from Cuba for Halifax.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snow, Cadiz 45 ds., with mdse. to master. Feb. 10, lat. 34 23, lon. 73 50, in a heavy gale from S. W., sprung mainmast and sustained other damage.

Brig Dobra Millizza, (Aust.,) Trovanovich, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., via Hampton Roads 48 hours, with coffee to Munzingor & Pitzipio. Has had heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage.

Brig Georgianna F. Geary, Conklin, New-Orleans 24 ds., with corn and cotton seed to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Brig Jennie Morton, (of Baltimore,) Frezholz, Rio Grande Dec. 23, and Barbados Jan. 31, with hides and wool to order. Sld in co. with Swed. brig Helena and Br. brig Florence, for New-York. The Br. brig Velocity, for New-York, sailed from Rio Grande Dec. 21. Feb. 3, in Sail Rock Passage, spoke brig Eva N. Johnson, from Harrington for St. Thomas.

Brig Reichstag, (Old.,) Schwautty, Cadiz 44 ds., with mdse. to Tupper & Beattie. Been 8 ds. north of Hatteras with N. gales and snow-storms.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of Bermuda,) Hassell, Bermuda Feb. 11, in ballast to Jones & Lough. Sailed from Bermuda for New-York Jan. 7, and on the 18th had a gale from N. W.; lost fore and main sails and jib, and was obliged to put back to Bermuda; arrived at that port Jan. 20, repaired and sailed again Feb. 11.

Schr. B. F. Lowell, (of Biddeford, Me.,) Leavitt, Trinidad Jan. 29, with sugar to Bryan & Pease. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage; split fore and main sails and jib. Sld. in co. with brig Emily Fisber, for New-York, and spoke her Feb. 7, in lat. 28 21, lon. 83 51.

Schr. Conservative, Boyle, St. Mark's, Fla., 14 ds., and 4 ds. from Fortress Monroe, with cotton to Jones Smith & Co

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Richmond, with pine wood to Hains & Hallett.

Schr. John, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powers & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Terry, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Clark, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gem, Wetton, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to J. Youngs & Co. Has had N. gales on the coast.

Schr. Henry N. Squires, Fisk, New-Orleans 17 ds., to David Dows & Co.

Schr. S. H. Cady, Robbins, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton and hides; is bound to Boston.

Schr. Wm. F. Cushing, Cook, New-Orleans.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Brennard, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Rich, Rich, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. B. Douglas, Lawrence, Corpus Christi.

WIND—At sunset, W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Java, for Liverpool; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington; Albemarle, for Richmond. Ships Frank Flint, for Manzanilla; Ericsson, for Liverpool; Patrician, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 19—Arr. barks Telegraph, from Cronstadt; Costarelli, from Turk's Island.

Below—Brig Jacinto, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Arr. steamship Matanzas, New-York; bark Helen Sands, Corunna; brig Cyclone, Boston; schr. Express, from New-Orleans for New-York in distress.

Sld. steamships Virginia, New-York; Miami, Philadelphia; Falcon, Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 19.—The pilot boat Coquette reports, passed up ship Grey Eagle, from Rio Janeiro; schr. Vale, from do., for Boston.

Passed out, brigs Charles Westley, for Porto Rico; J. P. Smith, for do.; Potomac, for Demerara, 12 hours from Annapolis to the Capes; barks J. S. Steele, for Londonderry; Ada, from Norfolk for Liverpool with cotton; schr. J. D. Boggs, for Trinidad.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 19.—Arr. brig E. H. Kennedy, from Cadiz for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 19.—Arr. ships Jas. Jardine, from Havana; John Patten, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamships Cleopatra and Marmion, for New-York; schr. W. H. Kirgate, for Providence.

The Captain of the ship John Patten reports, saw ship Laurel, from Aberdeen Jan. 17, in distress, leaking, and had her sails blown away; signaled her to lay by all night; in the morning she was not in sight. There was a heavy gale prevailing at the time and could not lower a boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Arr. to-day, ship Harry Bluff, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—Arr. steamship Wm. P. Clyde; New-York.

Cld. steamship James A. Day, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Ada Gray, reported ashore on the Spit-edge of the Swash Channel, came off at high water without damage.

The ship Sir Harry Mandeville, (Br.,) Creig, arrived yesterday from Calcutta, passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 12, and crossed the line Jan. 17, in lon. 30 30. Had fine weather to Cape Hatteras; since the 10th inst. has had N. gales.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

COAST OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ST. HELENA SOUND—COMBAHEE BANK LIGHTHOUSE.—Official information is hereby given that, on and after Feb. 22, 1868, there will be shown from a lighthouse recently erected on the east end of Combahee Banks, a fixed white light of the fifth order, illuminating the entire horizon, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of 11 miles.

The substructure is iron screw piles, painted red. The superstructure is of wood, painted white, surmounted by a lantern, painted black.

A fog-bell is attached to this station, which will be sounded every 10 seconds in foggy weather.

COAST OF TEXAS—HALF-MOON REEF LIGHTHOUSE, MATAGORDA BAY, TEXAS.—Official information is also given of the reëstablishment, on the 20th of February, 1868, of the light at the southern extremity of Half-Moon Reef, in Matagorda Bay, Texas.

The structure is of wood, painted white, upon an iron-pile foundation, painted black.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the sixth order, showing a red light.

The light is 35 feet above sea level, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of six miles.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 19—The steamship Lord Lovell sailed to-day for New-York.

At Bermuda, Feb. 11, brig Excelsior, for New-York same day; Harvest Queen, for do. Feb. 17. The ship Artisan, from Boston Feb. 1 for New-Orleans, with a cargo of ice, put into Bermuda in distress on the 11th inst., with six feet of water in her hold, having experienced a hurricane on the 4th inst., off Cape Hatteras, and sprung a leak.

At Cadiz, Jan. 5, barks Sandy Hook, seeking; Waldoro, of New-York, ldg.; Shawmut, Lord, for Messina Jan. 6; brig E. M. Putnam, of Boston, for Messina 5th. Sld. Jan. 3, brigs Dirigo, Small, and E. H. Kenny, Geer, for Portland.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, Feb. 19, 1868.
8, 33, 7, 43, 58, 37, 74, 56, 72, 61, 20, 70, 64, 74.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 234, Feb. 19, 1868.
47, 64, 72, 15, 8, 52, 50, 20, 40, 57, 1, 33.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 98, Feb. 19, 1868.
16, 50, 24, 75, 60, 8, 19, 37, 72, 18, 33, 66.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 164, Feb. 19, 1868.
44, 73, 70, 62, 36, 65, 50, 53, 24, 18.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished by addressing J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 183 Fulton-st.